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Tower Views

by Clearway

Life More Than Light Rays

March-Out Caps Sit-Down

Eastertide Means Look Up

¶ Two narrow bands of light near the extremities of the spectrum have a tremendous responsibility, according to W. H. Hoover of the Smithsonian Institution. On them depends the growth of plants and —in the opinion of natural scientists—ultimately the "continuation of life on earth." Plants, explains Mr. Hoover, thrive through the assimilation of carbon dioxide from the air under the influence of light, and their growth is influenced more by deep red and dark blue than by the rest of the spectrum. Findings of natural scientists are always interesting, sometimes suggestive of further research in other fields. For instance, those who look above the physical for an explanation of the facts of existence find satisfaction in the understanding that the "continuation of life" depends not upon material processes, but upon infinite Life which reveals its boundless continuity in nature as in man—a continuity which logically must be as eternal as the Life it expresses.

¶ Negotiations for the settlement of the Chrysler sit-down strike—begun so auspiciously with the voluntary evacuation of strikers from company plants, and with voluntary round-table discussions between officials for labor and industry—slow down, mark time, pause, and the employer and employed everywhere ask "What next?" John L. Lewis, labor leader, and Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the corporation whose 60,000 workers have thus far deprived themselves of three weeks' pay, propose to resume their conference at Lansing after Easter. Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, who negotiated the conference, believes the dispute could be quickly solved, but cautions careful weighing of the elements essential to a correct adjustment between management and labor.

¶ Meanwhile, in Washington, the presidential mentality is to be directed toward labor adjustments, with the return from Warm Springs, Ga., of Mr. Roosevelt. Elsewhere—in Maine, Ohio, San Francisco, and within the automotive empire—little change is seen on the strike front. However, the peaceful, orderly, good-humored evacuation of Chrysler property by the union men reveals a degree of discipline characteristic of that type of self-control which makes self-government possible, and self-government is a necessary prerequisite to good government. Whatever of public sympathy the union may have lost by its sit-down technique has largely been regained by its march-out good nature.

¶ A new era of political relations begins between Italy and Yugoslavia following the accord recently negotiated in Belgrade by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier. The pact is generally seen as an indication of the trend toward Mittel-Europa neutrality in the event of a quarrel between the great powers. The document seems to presage an era of friendship and co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia with mutual agreements to respect boundaries and to remain neutral in case either is attacked. But if common interests are threatened the two countries propose to take measures to mutually protect themselves. This latter provision is interpreted as a warning in event an effort is made to return the Hapsburgs to Austria's throne or other German aggressiveness breaks out. Diplomatically Yugoslavia's part of the agreement may have many interpretations, but probably the wisest inference is the most commonplace: namely, that Yugoslavia wants friendly neighbors to whom to sell eggs, poultry, and what have they.

¶ Eastertide in Washington. The balmy breath of spring comes sweeping up from the southland (in theory, at least) and calls forth the gay colors of a season of revival as winter's garments are cast aside. Tanned and rested from his two weeks' rustication at Warm Springs, Ga., the President speeds back to the Capitol where he plans to plunge almost immediately into official affairs, paramount of which are labor adjustments, relief disbursements and Court rejuvenation. Congress, however, recesses for the Easter week-end from a deadlock in the Court reorganization proposal. However, a new compromise recommendation for a 75-year compulsory retirement revision lifts the ears of interest.

¶ Eastertide sees in Washington as in many other world capitals, a recess from a confusion of conflicting interests. Yet men are continually seeking ways to live peaceably and at the same time profitably together. It is an attainable goal, but it requires that mankind look up. How timely, therefore, the message of Easter, which points to higher altitudes of thought, where adjustments are made on bases of uplifted faith and inspired understanding.

Tax Pact With U. S. Approved by Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, March 26

A reciprocal income tax agreement between Canada and the United States was approved yesterday by the Canadian House of Commons.

The United States agrees to charge no more than 5 per cent on the income derived from sources in that country by Canadians having no residence or place of business there. Canada agrees to the same limitation in regard to Americans having no residence or place of business in Canada.

Corporations will be treated in the same way in respect to dividends.

Racket Climax: Verdicts Smash New York Ring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Seven defendants in the Manhattan restaurant racket case faced today the possibility of prison sentences aggregating 2398 years and six months following their conviction by a "blue ribbon" jury of the New York Supreme Court on all counts of extortion, attempted extortion and conspiracy.

In returning the verdict last night after a trial which lasted nearly 10 weeks, the jury gave what was seen as a major victory for Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey and New York City's drive to free itself from depredations of industrial racketeering.

Drive on Lawlessness

Mr. Dewey's aides described the case as the first attempt in the United States to place a complete industrial racket on trial, and stressed that it would form the basis for further prosecution of lawlessness as the campaign was extended to other fields of endeavor in New York City. They added that the restaurant racket case was the second brought to court under New York's new criminal laws, making possible the joining of defendants and counts in a single trial.

Setting April 7 as the date for sentence, Justice Philip J. McCook commended the jury for its handling of the case, which he held to be "of utmost importance to the people of New York."

Defendants and Verdicts

Following are the defendants in the case and the verdict returned against each:

Abraham Cohen, attorney and legal counsel for the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Association, guilty on 17 counts, with maximum possible punishment of 213 years in prison.

Paul N. Coucher, secretary of the Culinary Union, guilty on 28 counts—maximum sentence, 385 years and six months.

Irving Epstein, business agent of a union, verdict and possible

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Abandonment of Sit-Downs Weighed by C. I. O. Leaders; Roosevelt Pressure Hinted

Failure of Demands for Closed Shop Also Faces Union

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., March 26—Confronted by huge pressure to drop the sit-down strike, John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. staff are considering a quiet discard of the new labor weapon of seizure of plants. Mr. Lewis has been warned that to pursue the sit-down will be dangerous, and that if his independent labor movement continues to ignore public opinion it will fail.

It is believed by certain groups here that President Roosevelt is prepared to bring his influence to bear against the sit-down, and to have parted with Mr. Lewis on the policy, making—if this proves to be the case—another obstacle for the C. I. O. to contemplate.

Recognition is growing within the Automobile Workers of America that the sit-down fails in its effectiveness when the public vetoes it.

Checked by public resistance, sit-downs are undoubtedly subsiding over the country, as canvassed by labor experts here for the conferences between Mr. Lewis and Walter P. Chrysler, the motor maker, whose company is closed by a C. I. O. strike.

Served Its Purpose

"The automobile workers, who started the sit-down current, have now organized and established their union," comments a leading member. "The sit-down has made its contribution."

Others who are friends of the union feel that since it has gotten the start it needed, there is no use for it to cling to a strategy which is multiplying critics.

The prestige of President Roosevelt is being injured by the sit-down tactics, it is also brought out here, since the President and Mr. Lewis appear in the public eye as allies and the President came to Mr. Lewis's aid during the sit-down in General Motors Corporation.

The quest for sole bargaining power or some derivative of it, which was taken up by the union again today in the offices of Gov. Frank Murphy at the State House, will not succeed in winning a closed shop in Chrysler Corporation, it is predicted by the most competent observers.

Here again the public exerts its invisible, unorganized, but probably decisive influence.

Closed Shop Demand

Demand for a closed shop fails, in the judgment of impartial labor authorities, because the public is not with the idea. Nevertheless the union is fighting this battle over again after having lost it in General Motors and not having ventured it in the United States Steel Corporation. Men close to Chrysler Corporation declare that instead of conceding more than General Motors, Chrysler will yield less. Chrysler has to date refused the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Strike Summary

Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis met at Lansing, Mich., for a short conference on the key issue of sole bargaining rights, before recessing for the Easter week end. Gov. Frank Murphy, also present, reported "progress."

C. I. O. leaders removed the picket line from the Bethlehem Steel's Lebanon, Penna., plant, which reopened yesterday after an overwhelming percentage of workers endorsed the company's worker representation plan—a plan which does not bar negotiating with the C. I. O. union.

General Electric Company, which recently granted sole bargaining rights to the C. I. O. union in the Schenectady plant after a poll of the workers, announced a fresh 5 per cent wage rise for that plant.

The Chevrolet small parts plant at Bay City, Mich., suspended operations today when 500 of its 2300 employees began a sit-down strike.

Loyalists Report New Rebel Rout On Southern Front

ANDUJAR, Spain, March 26 (AP)—Government troops, preceded by bombing planes, penetrated insurgent southern lines in fresh attacks today, forcing Gen. Francisco Franco's Italian-reinforced legions back five miles from positions outside Pozoblanco.

Under terrific bombing and machine gun fire, the insurgents retired along the Pozoblanco-Alcaracejos Highway.

Their retreat, described by Government commanders, as "disorderly," was hastened by repeated attacks on the insurgent rear guard.

The Government victory apparently halted the insurgent drive on two strategic positions:

1. The town of Pozoblanco which had been encircled earlier by the insurgents in an effort to drive out the Government garrison and gain control of a new southern field base.

2. The town of Almaden, northwest of Pozoblanco in the center of the mercury mining district, where the insurgents hoped to seize fresh supplies of the metal used in manufacturing war materials.

Pilots, returning to their base, reported destruction of a 30-car insurgent troop train between Montoro and Pedro Abad.

The southern rout was likened to what the Madrid-Valencia Government has called the "Italian defeat" in Guadalajara Province to the north of Madrid in which an army of 30,000 was turned back from a thrust at Madrid one week ago.

Insurgents claim gains: Page 2

Economics in the News

How Much Inflation Have We Had?—The Record in the Rise in Cost of Living—More Potential Than Actual

By H. B. E.

Every once in a while, I am told, the tellers of our banks have to interrupt their daily chores to answer a perennial question from their customers: "What is inflation?" The question has been answered many times in these columns. It has been answered in different ways. Now I have adopted a stock answer:

> Inflation is an obvious and continuous rise in general prices caused by the stream of goods and services produced failing to keep pace with the stream of money issued.

To the purist I might have left out something. But if I were to complicate the definition any further, I fear that my definition would fall in the category of those that are supposed to explain but not illuminate.

A much more interesting inquiry is to find out how much inflation we have had. For this purpose we must consult the commodity price level. Which one, wholesale or retail? Naturally, the retail price level or the cost of living, because this is the index that expresses the purchasing power of the consumers' dollar. The trouble is to find an index that corresponds with the facts of everyday life.

The one issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is based upon family expenditures in 1919. In that year, as Dr. Isador Lubin, commissioner of Labor Statistics recently told a House Committee,

> People did not have automobiles, and gasoline was not a factor in the family expenditure. Now the cost of gasoline, telephones, silk stockings, and other items must be considered in establishing an index.

But we must be content with the index available, even though the result may show the variations in the purchasing power of a statistical family's dollar rather than that of a real family's dollar.

This index shows that from June, 1933 to Dec. 15, 1936 the average cost of living in 32 large cities has gone up 10.6 per cent. That is to say, we had to have at the end of 1936 $1.10 to buy what we bought in June, 1933, for $1.

Since the end of 1936 prices have continued their upward march at a more rapid pace. Perhaps today the $1 of purchases in June, 1933, would call for an outlay of $1.12. But, in spite of this increase, one could not call the rise inflation.

When we think of inflation—and I mean general inflation, not real estate or stock market inflation—we think of conditions such as occurred in post-war Germany. In those terrible days a housewife had to run to the stores with her husband's wages because she knew that during almost every step she took the purchasing power of those wages was being marked down a notch by the constant marking up of prices. Customers used to see prices changed several times while they were waiting to be served.

In Rooseveltian America there has been nothing like this. Nor is there ever likely to be, in spite of the oppositionist invocation of the German experience as a warning against government spending. A rise of 3 per cent a year is less than a normal comeback from a depression marked by historically severe price declines.

The train, however, is all set for inflation. Industrial production is less by 13 per cent than the average for 1929. But the money "in use"—currency and bank deposits subject to check—is greater than in 1929. I gave the currency figures on Wednesday, coupled with total bank deposits. Those deposits which are subject to check in the member banks of the Federal Reserve System total $21,647,000,000, as compared with $16,647,000,000 in 1929.

Why, then, the moderate rise in prices? Because the turnover of the check dollar is low. If a dollar passes through five hands during the year, it has a money power of $5. It so happens that in spite of the increase in production, in spite of the increase in the money supply, the turnover of that money remains about where it was at the bottom of the depression. In 140 cities outside New York the rate of turnover of the check dollar was 23 times last year, as compared with an average of 34 times in the 10 years 1920-1929, a reduction of approximately 32 per cent.

Many persons have said, "Wait till you see dollars turned over at the old rate, and then you'll see some inflation." Prof. Arthur W. Marget, of the University of Minnesota, answers this argument, in a very timely pamphlet "Inflation: Inevitable or Avoidable," issued in the Day and Hour Series put out by the University of Minnesota. Professor Marget says:

> I cannot agree with those who see in the factor of subnormal velocity an element which is bound, in the near future, to bring home to us swiftly and dramatically the full significance of the increase in the quantity of bank deposits. There can be no doubt that if the velocity of circulation of these deposits should increase suddenly, there is small likelihood that we should be able to witness a compensating increase in the volume of production and "trade" of such a magnitude that there would be no significant rise in general prices.

My own feeling, however, is that while sooner or later we are bound to witness an increase in the figure for velocity, there is no reason to suppose that the increase will necessarily be as swift and sudden as has sometimes been implied.

If the increase is slow and gradual, so that there is a good chance both to bring about at least a partially compensating increase in production and to maintain a proper adjustment within the price structure even if general prices should rise, I see no reason for crying calamity. And, of course, there is the restraining hand of Governor Eccles to remember.

Congress Acts As Mirror For National Policy

Subjects Before It on Eve of President's Return Reflect Broad Scope

Some Are Critical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Congress acted as a sounding board for major matters of policy yesterday.

Can the Supreme Court hand down advisory opinions, and if so will it give an advance view on federal crop insurance, asked Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington.

Is the sit-down strike legal, and if not, why has Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, cast doubt on the matter? That was a major query put in the House.

Announcement that the $50,000,000 farm tenancy corporation bill would be combined with the $100,000,000 federal crop insurance corporation bill for probable passage next week was made by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama.

At the same time a debate over the House Bondholders Committee investigation in Illinois grew so sharp that the lower chamber had to be dismissed in turmoil; while in the Senate, Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota demanded that the State Department define its neutrality policy in regard to the civil strife in Spain.

Sequel to Hughes' Letter

The Schwellenbach query was a sequel to the Hughes letter this week giving the opinion that the proposal to divide the enlarged Supreme Court into panels of five judges each would be unconstitutional. The Hughes letter, concurred in by Mr. Justices Van Devanter and Brandeis, has been interpreted in some quarters as an advisory opinion. Would it not be better, congressmen have been asking, to find out in advance whether prospective legislation is constitutional by advisory opinions, such as are now given in some states, than to wait through a period of confusion for one, two or three years until the matter is fought up through the courts?

Admitting that there is doubt on the validity of the new crop insurance plan for wheat, Senator Schwellenbach asked "whether it would not be proper for us now to ask for an advisory opinion on a matter which we actually have before us?"

The Bankhead bill, which passed the Senate two years ago, and which now will be considered with crop insurance, sets up a corporation to help eliminate farm tenancy with an initial $50,000,000 and an additional appropriation of like amount each year for 10 years.

Miss Perkins Chided

Secretary Perkins and the question of the sit-down strike's legality was discussed in the House by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, who has frequently defended the New Deal's labor policies but who in this instance attacked the Secretary of Labor. His comments were frequently interrupted by applause.

"The sit-down strike," he declared "is the result of a state of mind which is in defiance of the law. Picketing is the result of a state of mind which is in conformance with the law. The Secretary of Labor should be careful in her public utterances.

"She can say things as an individual which may have very little effect, but as a member of the President's Cabinet, any statement she might make has tremendous effect. I differ with the lady if she made that statement. If she did not make it, she should immediately repudiate it."

He added that "a few weeks ago Miss Perkins expressed herself in doubt whether the sit-down strike was legal or illegal."

Inventors Demand Sock With Toe And Heel Replaceable

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26 (AP)—What constitutes a "fool-proof" invention? That is one problem the National Inventors Congress will attempt to solve at its five-day meeting beginning March 29 in Chicago, Herman A. Pinke of St. Louis, an executive of the inventors' group, said today.

An invention may prove a flop for one of two reasons, explained Mr. Pinke. It may have been a "mistake." Then again, the world may not be ready for it. Mr. Pinke dismissed lightly the suggestion that inventive possibilities aren't as great now as formerly.

"I hear that so often—'everything has been invented,'" he said. "In my opinion we haven't scratched the surface. For example, have you ever thought of a sock with replacement heel and toes? It's possible."

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Rome's Accord With Belgrade: Yugoslavia Gains New Market; Italy Becomes 'Good Neighbor'

New Pact Sets Forth Yugoslav Neutrality in Future War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, March 26—The accord between Yugoslavia and Italy, just signed here, is interpreted as showing that Belgrade like Brussels seeks to be neutral in the event of any future quarrels between the Great Powers.

The document contains eight clauses, of which the first two are most important politically. Article I states that the two countries bind themselves to respect each other's boundaries and to remain neutral in case of unprovoked attack on either. Article II provides for hypothetical common action in the face of a hypothetical common danger. It reads: "In case of international complications, and if both states agree that their common interests are or might be menaced, they bind themselves to seek agreement on measures which they will take to protect those interests. . . ."

This is taken to refer, among other eventualities, to an attempt at return of the Hapsburgs or to any German aggression.

Article VI categorically states that this agreement does not affect existing obligations of the two countries.

About "Terrorists"

In clause IV each state promises not to harbor "terrorists" working against the other—an obligation long ago accepted at Geneva. Yugoslavia had a serious bone to pick with Italy in this connection, for protecting members of the Ustachi gang which conspired to kill King Alexander.

Article V provides for more and better business.

The accord is of five years' duration.

In signing this document, Yugoslavia, by inference, recognizes the annexation of Ethiopia for the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano signed officially as envoy of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

It is emphasized here there is nothing in the accord at which either France or the Little Entente need feel alarmed. In Count Ciano's words, "It means security and is based on the good-neighbors policy."

However, by this act Belgrade manifests a desire for neutrality, although it is pointed out that all Yugoslavia's old alliances and her obligations under the Covenant remain intact.

All Gain for Belgrade

It is significant that Count Ciano came here to get the accord; the Yugoslavian Premier, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, did not go to Rome. It was Premier Mussolini who sought favors and Yugoslavia obtained them without making any concessions. Moreover, Italy promised to harbor no more Yugoslav revolutionaries.

Count Ciano has also announced that all Yugoslav political prisoners in Italy have been freed, 28 in number. Moreover in his declaration to the press, Count Ciano asserted that the Yugoslav minority in Italy will benefit from these agreements, indeed that instructions have already been given concerning the use by them of their mother tongue.

Count Ciano is the first Italian Foreign Minister ever to come to Yugoslavia and it is anticipated that the Italian press in its attempts to capitalize the visit may try to present the event as drawing Yugoslavia into Rome's orbit. But it is seen here as merely an attempt on Yugoslavia's part to establish neighborly relations, to keep out of trouble and to sell more eggs, poultry and timber.



Wide World

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch
Prime Minister of Yugoslavia

Nye Demands U. S. Impose Arms Ban In Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—In one of the paradoxes regularly produced by the neutrality question, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.), North Dakota, seeks to put the United States in the forefront of the "sanctionist" movement by proclaiming an embargo on arms shipments to outside countries participating in the Spanish civil war.

In a resolution introduced in the Senate, Senator Nye asks the State Department to rule officially on the possibility of applying the present arms embargo to these other countries. He says: "There is justification for institution of our neutrality policy right now against countries intervening in the Spanish war."

Move For Peace

Asked if he did not think that such an embargo would constitute an unfriendly act, in view of the disavowal of these other powers that they are intervening in Spain, Senator Nye said:

"No, it would be an act of peace on our part. This course would be in keeping with world peace moves. The more displeasure voiced in the world against activities of such countries, the more quickly will come acknowledgment by the people of those countries that their leadership is off on thin ice."

Senator Nye added: "When does a state of war exist these days? No longer do nations declare war. While we have acted specifically against arms shipments to both sides in the Spanish civil war, we have been continuing trade with nations taking an aggressive part in that civil war."

Text of Resolution

The North Dakota Senator's resolution read:

> The Secretary of State is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to advise the Senate through its Committee on Foreign Relations whether the existing neutrality laws of the United States are sufficient to provide an embargo against nations where a state of civil war exists, which state of civil war has caused our Government to declare embargoes against exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to that nation.

Favorable action on Senator Nye's resolution would render American policy more vigorous toward the Spanish war than that of any other neutral, by shutting off exports presumably to Italy and Germany, and perhaps to France and Russia. While of potential assistance to the European neutrals, it would further ruffle relations with Italy and Germany, according to experts here.

Entry of Wheat Pool In New Lines Forms Saskatchewan Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Whether the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, largest co-operative producers organization in Canada, shall be permitted to use its cash reserves to go into other co-operative enterprises, is a question being debated strenuously in committees of the Legislature.

The immediate aim of the co-operative group is to form a co-operative insurance company for its 100,000 members, but if the bill passes the Legislature in its original form, the activities of the pool will be limited only by its financial resources.

The pool has as a reserve $6,000,000 and about one third of that amount is in a liquid form.

London Christian Science Churches Plan Hospitality for Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 24

In order to cope with the expected influx of visitors to London during the month of May in which the coronation takes place, the Churches of Christ, Scientist have been considering the possibility of making some provisions for the friends in all parts of the world who may have decided to make London their objective at that time.

Eleven Churches of Christ, Scientist, in London have united in forming a Hospitality Center and they have taken for this purpose some very suitable premises at 130 Regent Street, in the heart of the West End.

The object of this Hospitality Center will be not only to provide a friendly welcome to all visitors, but to see that they are cared for in just those ways that a host cares for his guests. This should have the effect of saving many visitors from the exploitation which at such times awaits the unwary traveler. There will also be provision for quiet reading and writing.

Cards of invitation to this Hospitality Center will be freely available at Christian Science Reading Rooms in London and at the European Bureau of the Publishing Society, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, Southwest 1, London.

Big Problems Await Return Of President

Among Them Supreme Court, Labor Situation and Relief

Is on His Way Back

There Are Also Steps for Dealing With Inflation and Foreign Affairs to Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Facing what are probably more vexing problems than those encountered upon any of his previous returns to Washington, President Roosevelt was today on his way back to the capital from a brief winter vacation at Warm Springs, Ga.

Here, in order of urgency and difficulty, are the problems most pressing upon the Chief Executive:

1. The protracted, profound question of the enlargement of the Supreme Court.

2. The Federal Government's attitude toward the present labor crisis generally and sit-down strikes specifically, with their threats to the accepted law of property.

3. The immediate task of estimating next year's relief needs, upon which a balanced budget will likely depend, in the face of urgent appeals from widespread local authorities against reduction in the aid granted to nearly 5,000,000 now dependent upon federal help.

4. Prevention of a dangerous boom, leading to inflation, through use of the Federal Government's wide powers to attempt to stabilize prosperity.

5. Ending the present legislative log-jam; setting Congress' feet on a profitable path. The log-jam is in part deliberately intended to bring pressure for enactment of the Supreme Court proposal, but its effects in tying up legislation are serious.

6. Foreign policies: Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, is arriving here next week; the world textile conference—Washington's first world conference of this rank since the naval conference of 1921—opens on April 2; Norman H. Davis is en route to London as a special Roosevelt representative; delicate relations with Germany are of recurring difficulty; an arrangement with President Quezon on the Philippine Commonwealth must be finally reached; neutrality legislation is not finally enacted, and pressure has been started to extend its provisions to the nations assisting the warring factions in Spain.

Not All by Any Means

This impressive list of problems by no means exhausts the matters to which the President must devote study. Numerous appointments to office are awaiting him, and half of Congress is likely—as usual—to be lined up on his doorstep.

If the Supreme Court issue were out of the way, most of the other questions would slip into line. But the court fight is in an intensive pitch. The President's opponents, after an impressive statement from Chief Justice Hughes, have rather slowed up their eminence of witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It remains to be seen how long the committee stage will last; then will come the matter of getting a vote in the committee authorizing a favorable report to the Senate. This task is reported to be now solved, and experts look for an alignment of about 10 to 8 in favor.

Then must come the Senate debate stage, which can be infinitely protracted, and finally the vote itself. The ultimate date of the vote depends primarily, in present indications, upon the determination of the opposition. At present the proponents appear to have the numerical edge, and it would seem to their interests to offer no obstacles, while the opposition struggles to increase its votes—said to be something like 44—up to an actual majority.

Delay by Compromises

Meantime, in the final stages, all sorts of compromises—which are already making their appearance—are expected to dominate the scene, advanced by whichever side feels itself in difficulty. Consideration of such compromises can last a very long time, unless it is perfectly clear that one side or the other has a clear lead.

President Roosevelt will be injected inevitably into this skirmishing. His political touch is counted upon to improve the position of his supporters in Congress. Possibly he has worked out better plans or campaign during his retreat in Georgia.

But a new problem, by no means easing his position in the court fight, has been injected by congressional insistence upon consideration of the sit-down strikes. The agreement in Detroit has been a boon to the President, but it has not disposed of the issue.

The apparent success of the sit-down method has been too great to expect its voluntary abandonment, even in the face of disapproval from the general public. Organized labor is accustomed to criticism from the general public and the press. The troubles the United Automobile Workers officials had in persuading strikers to leave the Chrysler, De Soto, and Dodge plants was a

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Canada Bans Sit-Downs As Illegal Labor Action

OTTAWA, March 25 (AP) — All powers and rights of the Dominion Government will be used to prevent the sit-down strike gaining a foothold in Canada, Justice Minister Ernest LaPointe told the House of Commons yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Norman McLarty, Ontario Liberal, and declared the sit-down strike would be wholly illegal in Canada.

Legitimate means of redressing grievances already existed in Canada and the sit-down strike would not be permitted to obtain a foothold.

While the provincial governments were primarily responsible for law enforcement and the maintenance of order, the Federal Government was prepared to use all its powers to restrain "this illegal mode of procedure."

Sit-Down Defined

The sit-down strike, said the minister, was where employees, having legally entered a factory or other premises for the purpose of working, remained there illegally and forcefully, in defiance of the owners. It was calculated to bring about contempt for authority and tended to cause riots and disorder.

Mr. LaPointe's statement was:

"A 'sit-down strike,' so called, is, I understand, instituted and carried out by the employees of a factory or other industrial or commercial concern who, having entered the premises legally in connection with their work, illegally remain and take possession of such premises and hold same by physical force against the owners and employers.

Entirely Illegal

"A 'sit-down strike' in Canada would be entirely illegal and would not only tend to undermine all respect for law and order, but would, if proceeded with on any large scale, likely disrupt the business and administration of the country.

"Such a 'sit-down strike' would also likely tend to create a riot and public disorder which is contrary to the views of organized labor in this country. Legitimate means of redressing grievances already exist in Canada.

"The 'sit-down strike' shall not be permitted to obtain any footing here. The administration of justice is, of course, committed to the provincial authorities and they are exclusively responsible for it but the Dominion Government is prepared to utilize all the resources and agencies at its command and to the extent of its legal powers to the end of restraining and eliminating this illegal mode of procedure in Canada."

Mediation Replacing Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Conferences and co-operation dominated the relations between organized labor and their employers throughout this State during the month of March. Strikes prevented or halted were the result of joint conferences, counter proposals and willingness to settle amicably rather than by strikes.

A threatened strike of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers was prevented by a compromise on wages, salmon cannery tender owners and the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association were reported seeking a peaceful settlement of their differences, and a strike which tied up the Seattle waterfront over a "hot cargo" issue lasted only an hour and a half.

Lesson of Ship Strike

This attitude of co-operation is attributed largely to the recent waterfront strike which is said to have cost the Pacific coast something like $1,000,000,000. Legislation proposed to prevent such an occurrence again was defeated in the State Legislature but the need for drastic reform is evidenced in a constant report of negotiations between employers and employees.

In Seattle these better relations are directly traceable to intensive efforts made earlier in the year to remedy economic strife. Teamsters Union officials and Chamber of Commerce leaders got together to correct conditions which were hurting both labor and capital. An outgrowth of this movement was the formation of a labor relations department of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. On this occasion, the president of the chamber, George K. Comstock, said

New Basis Sought

"If Seattle is to continue its march to greater growth and prosperity, it must enjoy industrial peace and industrial expansion.

"I do not mean peace at any price. Nor do I mean at the sacrifice of principle. I do mean that during my administration every effort will be made in Seattle to bring business and labor into a cordial and constructive relationship in which harmony, mutual confidence and co-operation will prevail.

"Admitting that perhaps Seattle has had more than its share of strife between employer and employee during the past few years, I believe we are big enough to profit by our experience and settle our difficulties across the table, and thereby go on to the destiny that our natural advantages entitle us—that of a city of major importance in the world."

The labor relations department is not to take part in strikes nor even to arbitrate difficulties but to function as a research body studying costs, wages, working conditions, labor practices, and legislation.

Already the department has extended services to shoe dealers, lumber mills, upholsterers, and the printing industry. It was responsible for the amicable settlement of a strike affecting two large national biscuit companies.

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LaGuardia Seeks Labor Accord In Variety Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Mayoral influence today had been brought to bear on working conditions in the city's "five-and-ten" stores as Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia arranged a conference for next week with the owners of all limited price variety shops following the signing at City Hall last night of the first union contract ever to be reached in this field here.

The settlement was achieved through the Mayor's mediation and terminated a 12-day "sit-down" strike in five of the 13 stores of the H. L. Green Company chain with a six-months' contract of 19 provisions including tentative wage and hour adjustments pending next week's parley. It was signed by Henry Wolfson for the company and by Mrs. Clarina Michelson for the Department Store Employees' Union.

La Guardia Acts

In announcing the settlement, Mayor LaGuardia took cognizance of the sharp competition in this retail field, saying he had found the Green stores "very desirous of giving its employees the best possible conditions, but, on the question of hours and wages, helpless under the conditions existing in the city."

"All of us are interested in this matter, especially in the hours and wages of young women employed in these stores," he continued. "The same question is going to arise from time to time, and that is why I am going to call a conference of the minimum variety stores group as to hours and wages next week. These matters should not be so handled that they will be a barrier to stores that want to be fair to their employees and those that do not."

Extension Sought

Mrs. Michelson spoke of the contract, which recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency, as a stimulus to better conditions in other five-and-ten stores, and expressed the hope that the union soon would be sufficiently strong to organize the employees of the large department stores.

As the Green company's shops resumed business today, union negotiations with F. W. Woolworth company officials continued in an effort to reach a settlement along similar lines.

The contract signed last night provided for reinstatement of all strikers with full seniority rights, no discrimination for union activity, promotions on the basis of seniority, vacations with pay, no overtime or Sunday work, no deductions for holidays, an hour for lunch with permission to eat it outside, breakage fines only for deliberate or gross carelessness, regular wage rates for apprentices after six months work and arbitration of disputes. The tentative hour and wage scales fix a 48-hour week and a wage increase of 2½ cents an hour, bringing the pay of apprentices to 30½ cents and of experienced workers to 32½ cents.

Sit-Down Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

union's proffer of the General Motors terms.

On behalf of the union, the sole bargaining demand is explained as a counter to the company union.

Under the impact of Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O., together with the National Labor Relations Board, company unions are reported to be declining in a number of industries

Cite Lewis' Record

Whatever the decision of Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. is on sit-downs, it will have a great influence on labor history. If the sit-down is to be abandoned, there will be less of the organized type, though probably no public disavowal.

Friends of Mr. Lewis point out that he has a record of support of law, and that in one great coal strike, when much of the labor movement was prepared to defy, he yielded to a federal injunction and quashed the strike, declaring that he could not fight the Government of the United States.

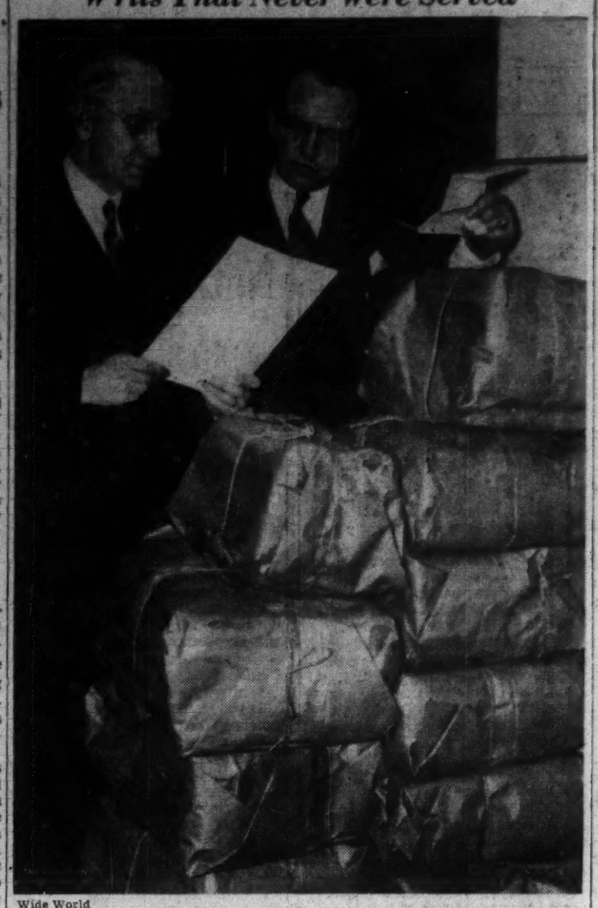
Longshoremen Settle Pacific Coast Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 (AP)—Three thousand longshoremen were ready to resume work today on nearly 30 ships after a conference smoothed out difficulties which caused waterfront employers to suspend operations. The half-day dispute virtually halted waterfront activity yesterday, recalling the tie-up of the recent 98-day maritime strike.

A joint statement of employers and longshoremen said the stevedores had given "assurances" there would be no further stoppages of work. The trouble started when longshoremen refused to pass picket lines thrown around the freighter Knoxville City by sailors, who were protesting against employment of eastern seamen aboard the vessel.

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Writs That Never Were Served



Wide World

Sheriff T. C. Wilcox of Wayne County — Bernard McGrath Under-Sheriff

The Wayne County Officials Are Shown With 6000 Writs Directed Against the 6000 Individual Sit-down Strikers Who Occupied the Chrysler Plants in Detroit. The Strikers' Peaceful Evacuation of the Factories Halted Plans for Serving the Writs

Aberhart Defeat in Debate Blow to Alberta Government

EDMONTON, Alta., March 25 (CP)—Shortly after he had been out-voted on a motion to adjourn the budget debate in the Alberta Legislature, yesterday, Premier William Aberhart moved notice of closure. The closure motion is not debatable and will become effective Easter Monday, when the House will sit.

Twenty-one Social Credit members voted with the four Liberals and two Conservatives in the House to carry the motion to adjourn the debate, 27 to 25, and over-ride the Premier's plea that the debate be expedited.

The motion was made by Dr. H. K. Brown, Social Crediter of Pembina, recognized leader of the Social Credit members opposed to the budget and demanding immediate introduction of a Social Credit plan for Alberta.

All members of the Cabinet present supported the Premier. Two were absent, W. N. Chant and Lucien Maynard.

The Social Credit members supporting Dr. Brown included R. E. Ansley, Leduc; E. A. G. Barnes, Edmonton; A. L. Blue, Ribstone; James Hansen, Taber; H. O. Haslem, Nanton-Claresholm; Mrs. Edith Rogers, Ponoka, one of the two women members of the House; H. E. Wight, Lethbridge, and Charles Cockroft of Stettler, former provincial treasurer.

Earlier, the budget was under fire of Social Credit members.

A. V. Bourcier (Social Credit, Lac Ste Anne) announced that he had no alternative but to vote against the budget unless it was accompanied by a Social Credit plan, and other members had criticism of its orthodox policies of taxation.

Among other provisions it calls for retention of the present 2 per cent sales tax, a feature criticized by several Social Credit members.

"This budget, in conjunction with certain bills introduced in this House, is a complete denial of Social Credit," declared the Lac Ste. Anne member.

Other speakers supported Mr. Bourcier's declaration.

In the longest speech of the day, Mr. Bourcier said that he was opposed to the "hush-hush policies" and secret caucus methods of the Government.

"There is nothing secret about what has been done in the last 18 months," declared Mr. Bourcier. "The Government has done nothing."

He condemned refusal of the Government to impart information to the press.

"If the Government had told the newspapers a little of what actually was going on, it would not have been necessary for them (the newspapers) to call upon their imagination so much."

Miss Earhart Home, Eager to Try Again

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 25 (AP)—Undaunted Amelia Earhart, who crashed last Saturday in Honolulu, came home today and voiced determination to make another start within 30 days on a round-the-world flight.

"Just as soon as the ship is ready, I'm going to resume the flight," she said. "I may have to make changes in my route, for a month's delay at this time of the year will result in unfavorable atmospheric conditions in the South Seas."

With her were Captains Harry Manning and Fred J. Noonan, navigators, and Paul Mantz, her technical adviser. All expressed eagerness to accompany her on her next attempt.

Green Resided in Texas, Ex-Governor Testifies

DALLAS, Texas, March 26 (AP)—Col. Edward H. R. Green resided in Terrell, Texas, from 1892 to 1903, a witness testified yesterday as litigants continued the battle over his $50,000,000 estate.

Former Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas said he met Colonel Green when the capitalist came to Terrell in 1893 to buy a railroad which connected Ennis and Roberts, Texas.

Colonel Green bought the railroad and later extended it to Paris, Texas.

Mr. Colquitt appeared as the first witness before Raymond C. Prime, Lake Placid, N. Y., lawyer appointed as a special commissioner in the case. Mr. Colquitt said Colonel Green was active in the business affairs of the Texas community, and that he understood he maintained a legal residence there.

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New Jersey Police Evict Sit-Downers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., March 26—The record of the first eviction of sit-down strikers in New Jersey was completed today after police had entered the plant of the Atlantic Slipper Company in Passaic late yesterday and forced 35 workers who had held it in defiance of the courts to get out. Twenty-four arrests were made. Elias Maslansky charged that they had "conspired willfully" to destroy his property and had caused damage amounting to $150 to machinery.

With the labor picture "spotted," factory peace obtaining in some quarters and strife in others, the situtions in the big Bayonne, Linden and Jersey City refineries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was seen as giving a boost to the company union scheme of employee representation following announcement by George H. Mettam, general manager of the refineries, of another substantial pay boost to workers.

Mr. Mettam said an increase of 10 cents an hour had been granted to 6500 workers and that further adjustment would be made in the pay of all salaried employees on April 1.

Cincinnati Weighs 29 For City Manager Job

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26 (AP)—Cincinnati Council had before it March 24 29 names of possible appointees as city manager to succeed C. A. Dykstra, who has accepted the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Dykstra informed the council formally of his acceptance of the presidency, effective May 1, but said he would comply with the council's desire as to the date of resignation

Mr. Dykstra was paid $25,000 a year as city manager, but Councilman Nicholas Klein has started a movement to reduce the salary. No date has been set for naming the new manager.

A number of candidates filed applications and others were submitted by friends. Besides 10 Cincinnatians, names on the list include Fay M. Raymond, United States flood control engineer of Princeton, N. J.

Insurgents Claim Loyalist Drive Meets Repulse

AVILA, Spain, March 26 (AP)—Insurgent headquarters reported today that two Government attacks had been beaten off in the Pozoblanco sector on the southern Spanish front.

Pozoblanco itself, a strategic town in Cordoba Province's rich mineral lands, was expected to fall soon under terrific bombardment by the insurgents.

The attacks by reinforced Government troops were viewed by insurgent officers as a desperate attempt to relieve the Pozoblanco garrison which they said was completely encircled in siege.

Meanwhile, at Madrid, far north of Pozoblanco, intense artillery, rifle and machine gun fire from both sides swept nearly all of the no-man's-land from the northwest around west to the southeastern edge of the city.

Both sides, it was reported, contented themselves with long-range fighting in the first real sunshine within a fortnight.

The Guadalajara Front, about 60 miles northeast of Madrid, was quiet, but insurgent headquarters announced that Gen. Francisco Franco's airmen had executed a successful bomb attack on a government airdrome at Alcala de Henares, 20 miles east of the city.

Three planes were fired and several others were damaged.

Anti-Vivisection Disbandment Plea Up Before Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Hearing on a petition to prevent the New York Anti-Vivisection Society from disbanding and distributing assets of $30,000 to other organizations interested in humane work was postponed here today until April 2, upon the application of Milo Bennett, attorney for the society.

As filed in the New York Supreme Court by Miss C. Helen King, a member, the affidavit charged disbandment had not been authorized properly under state laws pertaining to membership corporations. Miss King has asked the court to enjoin officers of the society from carrying out the terms of a resolution providing for dissolution, to obtain an inventory of the society's assets and to appoint a referee to supervise its activities.

Distribution of the society's assets to other organizations of a similar nature was decided upon when Mrs. Diana Belais, founder and president of the society for more than 20 years, found she could not carry on the work and no other person appeared to take her place, according to Mr. Bennett. Normally, the assets of membership corporations in New York are distributed pro rata to members he said, but bequests to the New York Anti-Vivisection Society had come from so many sources it was thought most ethical to insure that the assets were used for the advancement of the humane program in the United States.

Invitations have been extended to 25 or more anti-vivisection organizations to submit claims for a share of the assets of the New York society, distribution to be made upon the basis of the needs of the petitioners, Mr. Bennett said. He added that the National Anti-Vivisection Society of Chicago was collaborating in the program.

The New York Anti-Vivisection Society has been active in promoting humane treatment for animals and had supported legislation which would outlaw the use of animals for medical experimentation.

Interest of the membership in organizations of the nature of the society normally is inactive, and the conduct of the work depends largely upon the leadership of a few individuals, Mr. Bennett declared. This tendency had developed the society into a "one person" movement, led by Mrs. Belais, and ultimately resulted in a need for dissolution of the corporation when Mrs. Belais could no longer carry on its activities, he said.

At the meeting of members at which the problem of disbanding was considered, only two opposing votes, one of which came from Miss King, were said to have been cast. Proxies from most of the society's 51 voting members had been obtained by officers of the organization, according to Mr. Bennett.

Planetarium Talk Given in German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 — A large number of German residents of Philadelphia took advantage of the opportunity offered recently for them to hear a special Easter lecture-demonstration in the Fels Planetarium of the Franklin Institute, in their mother tongue.

The German presentation preceded the regular evening lecture and was given by the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church, the oldest German church in the city. The Rev. Mr. Molzahn delivered the lecture, explaining the first half of the program, which utilized the regular planetarian equipment to show the positions of the stars at Easter and their relation to ancient pagan, as well as Jewish and Christian, festivals. He also read quotations from the Scriptures, which, with music arranged by Guy Marriner, associate director in charge of music at the institute, accompanied the second part of the presentation with unique lighting effects symbolizing the Crucifixion and Resurrection.

The musical setting utilized portions of works by Bach, Stainer, Tchaikovsky and Wagner.

This was the second German program arranged in the planetarium—the first being a special showing of "Skies of the First Christmas" which was given with marked success in December, 1936, with the Rev. Mr. Molzahn giving the lecture.

Judge Heads Move in Chicago Against Expansion of Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 26—Led by Floyd E. Thompson, formerly Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, and for 25 years an active Democrat, the Chicago Citizens Court Defense Committee has been set up here to provide a non-partisan means of crystallizing local sentiment against the President's Supreme Court reorganization proposal. A mass meeting will be held here in April.

"The Supreme Court," says Judge Thompson, "is without power to protect itself in a political storm. The legislative and executive departments control the purse and the sword and the means of spreading propaganda. If the independence of the judiciary, which is distinctively American in character and the greatest contribution of this country to the science of government, is to be preserved, it must be done by the friends of the American system."

Meanwhile six members of the University of Chicago, and six of the Northwestern University law school faculties, issued public statements against the President's plan.

Those at Northwestern, who, it is noted, are colleagues of Dean Leon Green, who just supported the proposal before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington are: John H. Wigmore, dean emeritus of the law school; Robert W. Millar, Edwin F. Albertsworth, Newman F. Baker, Charles T. McCormick and Albert Kocourek.

Those at the University of Chicago were: Dean Harry A. Bigelow, Assistant Dean Sheldon Taft, George G. Bogart, Ernest Puttkammer, Paul Cleveland, and George F. James.

The Chicago group said:

"We are not out of sympathy with the humanitarian aspirations of the New Deal. We approve many of the measures. We believe in the sincerity of purpose of the man holding the tremendously responsible position at its head. But we do not believe in endangering our system of government to save a few years of time in accomplishing his objectives, however worthy some of them may be."

Professors Wigmore, Millar, Albertsworth and Baker, at Northwestern, said in part:

"There need be really but a single issue considered by the Congress in acting upon the pending bill to increase the personnel of the Federal Supreme Court. And that issue is a plain and simple one; it is this: Shall the Executive, now and hereafter, have the power to make the Supreme Court the instrument of his own will in legislation and in executive action? On this issue all other differences of opinion between citizens recede for the time being into the background. In our opinion as citizens and lawyers this is the real issue before the Congress."

Professor McCormick in a separate statement noted that although he believes recent decisions of the Supreme Court have made it unduly difficult for Congress to solve national social and economic problems, "relief should be sought by a constitutional amendment."

Counteracting these statements have been the expressions of opinion by Dean Green, in Washington, and several other local lawyers and law school faculty members. Some days ago a group of seven members of the University of Chicago law school faculty issued a statement in support of the President's plan. They were W. W. Croffkey, Charles O. Gregory, Malcolm Charp, Wilber Katz, Edward H. Levi, James Moore, and Richard O. Campbell.

These men contended in their statements that the constitutional crisis exists because of a stalemate between Congress and the Administration on one side, and the court on the other, and referred to the results of the past two elections as an indication of the will of the people in the matter of the direction of federal policy.

"We think," they said, "there is a distinction between the constitutionality and the wisdom of laws."

Also on the other side was the recent announcement of the Chicago Federation of Labor, that it has voted to support the President's proposal.

Parley Averts Steel Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 26 — Officials of the Mesta Machine Company, manufacturers of steel mill equipment, today continued conferences with representatives of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, looking to the signing of a contract. It was said to be the first time that Mesta, which employs 3500 men, had consented to meet a committee representing an "outside union."

A sit-down strike was reported imminent yesterday when Lorenz Iversen, president of the company, agreed to meet with Abe Vales, subregional director in Homestead for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. A tie-up of the Mesta plant would have meant delay on heavy orders that have been pouring in to the company since big steel staged its spectacular comeback.

While negotiations were under way, the men consented to remain at work.

Representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization and of the Allegheny Steel Company met at Tarantum today to formulate supplementary contracts governing wages, hours and working conditions for 5600 workers of the company's two plants. This company signed the basic pact with the Committee for Industrial Organization on Monday providing a minimum $5 daily wage and the 40-hour week, thus settling an eight-hour strike resulting from delay in negotiations.

The 13,000 employees at the Aliquippa plant of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation have demanded a flat increase of $1 a day. This would bring the minimum wage to $6 a day. The demand was made through the employee representatives, or company union spokesmen, and, if granted, would top the peak wage obtained by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

A new organization to be known as the American Union of Steel Workers, intended to halt the unionization drive by the John L. Lewis forces, was announced by Ralph H. Martin of Homestead, an employee of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. Under the proposed setup, the employee representation plan would be completely overhauled. Dues of 25 cents would be collected monthly, and an initiation charge of $1 levied. This compares with $1 monthly dues and $3 initiation charged by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

Job Guidance Given In Radiocast Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 — Drexel Institute of Technology, in co-operation with other colleges and universities in Philadelphia, is sponsoring a Vocational Guidance Forum to be radiocast by Station WFIL at 9 p. m. each Thursday.

High school seniors will be chosen to ask questions which will be answered in each program by educators in the fields of work under discussion. In addition, executives active in these fields will give advice on the opportunities open in them at present and likely to be open in the near future.

Among the early subjects to be discussed are: Engineering, the metal products industry, the textile industry, and business organization and management.

Los Angeles Feels Quake

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (AP)—Southern California shook at 8.49 this morning with an earthquake that appeared to be centered in the Imperial Valley or south of the Mexican border in the Gulf of California area. There were no immediate reports of damage or injuries.

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Self-Sufficiency in Reich: Recent Fairs Show Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Fairs and exhibitions in the Third Reich are something more than mere shows or sales centers. They exist to point a moral and adorn some further advance in National Socialist policy.

This is as true of the recent Leipzig Spring Fair, which closed March 8, as it was of the "Grüne Woche" held in the previous month. The only difference being that the latter concentrated upon agriculture, and the former upon industrial manufactures.

The Spring Fair has during the past four years also been notable as the platform from which to address the world on some vital German trade issue. This year it was an excellent rostrum from which Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, fresh from a talk with Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, discoursed on Germany's demand for the return of its former colonies and sought to justify the new Four-Year Plan which was, he declared, "virtually forced upon Germany . . . after unsuccessful attempts to enter into comprehensive international trade agreements."

Stress Colonial Arguments

To give additional weight to the arguments for the return of the colonies a special exhibition was arranged (for the first time) at this fair, where the Reich's needs in timber, for example, were shown side by side with the possibilities of the former colonies to supply such needs.

Leipzig Fair has for centuries enjoyed a great reputation as an international sales ground. This year, it had, as usual, plenty of goods to offer the prospective buyer from abroad, but it was significant that to many visitors the outstanding features were the evidences of Germany's progress toward self-sufficiency in a number of branches, which naturally suggested that while there was plenty for the foreigner to buy, it was another question what imports this country would take in compensation, so as to effect a fair balance of trade.

Outstanding among the contributions toward self-sufficiency were those shown in the greater production of staple fiber (Zellwolle), in the production and extended uses of artificial resins (Kunstharze) and of home-manufactured fuel, and in the application of different kinds of steel prepared within the country with little or no addition of imported materials for which foreign exchange has to be found.

Clothing Progress

Evidences of the progress made in producing artificial wool and in working it up into artistic creations have been seen in the clothes worn during the past winter. The textile machinery here shown indicated that no insuperable difficulties stood in the way of still further uses for these products. Home-produced fuel has also been long on the market, and gas engines were exhibited which could easily be adjusted to use the new fuels now being produced, most of them from coal.

With regard to artificial resins, great improvements are noticed in the quality and appearance of the products, especially in their colorings. In the auto industry, it is claimed, that most of the new lacquers have such resins as their base, as have also most paints now used in this country.

Great success is claimed for experiments (based upon previous work done in the United States) in the use of chrome molybdenum steel instead of chrome nickel steel. This is important for present-day Germany since chrome molybdenum steel requires a very much smaller percentage of nickel, an expensive metal which must be imported. Special hardening processes are said to have been evolved for this kind of steel. For alloys formerly manufactured from chrome-nickel, chrome-nickel-iron, chrome-iron as base, chromium has been substituted for nickel and it is maintained that corrosion has been almost entirely eliminated.

There were also exhibits which were intended to prove that chrome-iron alloys with a minimum or even no nickel content had the same practical value as those with nickel.

Acetylene as the basis for the new artificial rubber called "Buna" was also given an important place in the Fair. It was shown that all the products derived through the modern polymerization synthesis process, by which the required qualities are given to the various materials through different combinations, are related, directly or indirectly to acetylene. "Guttasin," (artificial guttapercha) "Mipolame," "Oppanol," are among the names of some of these new products.

Samples of all these new substitutes for metals or raw materials were at the Fair, to be examined by the visitor. Much progress has undoubtedly been achieved during the past few years. The results are a high tribute to the skill and application of the German chemists.

But it would be a great exaggeration to say that in the case of most of these products, that stage in development has been reached when they can be marketed at anything like the price of natural products. In fact, many of them are still not much beyond the experimental stage. Up to the present, millions of marks must have been spent upon experimenting and still more millions will be required before some of these substitutes can be marketed as mass products or even before the special machinery necessary for their production has been created in sufficient quantities.

Hence, the section of the Fair set aside for these new products is less an attempt to win customers for them than evidence of Germany's withdrawal within itself, to a system of national self-sufficiency rather than of international trade with which the name of Leipzig has always been associated. This, says the National Socialist, is due to the reactionary trade policy of other nations, started, according to Herr von Ribbentrop, by the United States and the British Empire in the Ottawa Agreement of 1932.

All-Philadelphia Concert Planned by High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—More than 1000 high school students competed for membership in the orchestra of 140 and the chorus of 350 which will present the tenth annual all-Philadelphia senior high school music festival on Saturday evening, April 10, in the Gratz high school. Teachers from various schools will conduct. George Lindsay, director of music in the public schools, is in charge of the concert.

Included in the program will be a movement from Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and music by Handel, Brahms, Gounod and Verdi.

Carillons Peal Message of Joy

Little church for fishermen in Gloucester, Mass., boasted only set in 1922, now more than two-score communities will greet Easter with concerts played on bells — But there's a vast difference between carillons and chimes.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As bells of chimes and carillons ring out the special messages of Easter day, it hardly seems possible that, 13 years ago, there was only one carillon in all the United States on which Easter music could be played—complete with the semitones of the chromatic scale not to be found in chimes.

This year there are more than two-score, scattered geographically from the north and south shores of Massachusetts to Florida and, among other places, in Kansas and Indiana.

It is clear that bell music is coming to be really enjoyed and understood in the United States, through its use as a cultural and artistic element in everyday community life. Centers, as divergent in their uses as a bird sanctuary in Florida, a Scottish Rite cathedral in Indianapolis, a fishermen's church in Gloucester, the Graduate School at Princeton University, a City Hall tower in Albany, a university in North Carolina and numerous preparatory schools for boys and girls, have chosen the carillon as most accurate voice of group feeling; with the result that who can say how many thousands upon thousands of lives have been touched by the musical skeining of beauty, sweetness, hope, faith and strength-giving joy, mingled and poured fourth upon the four winds, to take their way into the hearts of men?

First United States Carillon

The first carillon in the United States—25 bells, cast by the John Taylor people in Loughborough, Eng., and paid for by the patiently accumulated pennies of Portugese fishermen, hangs in the austere little tower of the Church of Our Lady of the Good Voyage, which looks off over a stretch of gray New England coastline from a sloping hillside in the town of Gloucester, Mass.

When the first concerts were given on the instrument by George Stevens in 1922, they were a wonder of their time, and visitors came hundreds of miles to hear them. Usually they were in that magical time between sundown and twilight.

As the fogs drifted in from the sea, like veils of platinum gray lace settling over the wharves, or as the sun rode away, a flaming phantom brig with sails of lilac and saffron and crimson silk, behind the hills, the faint, soft tones of the first notes set a strange hush over the village Hotel guests and summer residents paused at their dinner parties and listened. Little knots of people idled on ancient wharves, and stared into the pageantry of the sunset as the softness became sonority, and the exquisite music from the bronze bells, with their faint line of silver rimming the inner sides, swelled in the mysterious solemnity of evensong Sometimes it was a Bach prelude, sometimes a wistful bit of Brahms; again a splendid marche célèbre, or something of César Franck.

Soon after another carillon came to the South Shore of Massachusetts, at Cohasset, given to St. Stephens' Church by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft. From time to time this carillon was to be enlarged and, eventually, to have 52 bells. M. Jef Denyn, carillonneur at St. Rhombold's Church in Mechlin, and conductor of the famous Belgian school for carillonneurs, came out to the United States to give a series of concerts; and when he had dedicated the bells he went away again, leaving his abiding influence and one of his famous pupils, M. Kamiel Lefevre, who has given regular seasons of concerts on the bells ever since.

Chimes and Carillons

There is considerable uncertainty among laymen as to the difference between a chime and carillon. All carillons are chimes, but all chimes are not carillons. The carillons are chimes, in the way that they are groups of accurately tuned bells. But a chime is limited in its scope by lacking certain semitones of the chromatic scale, which a carillon may not lack. The limited compass of a chime frequently forces its player to alter the melody of some well known tune because the semitones of the melody as written are missing from the range.

The greater chromatic compass of the carillon, containing all the semitones within its range, not only frees the player from the burden of eliding parts of original melody, but makes it possible to play in three, four and even six continuous parts. The music of chimes is ineffably beautiful but the music of the carillon is melodically fuller and richer, because it has the greater variety of harmonic chords.

It has been said by Frederick C. Mayer, organist and choirmaster at the Military Academy at West Point, that any boy can learn to play a chime in a month, if he has a knowledge of simple music; but that learning to be a carillonneur is a matter to be mastered only with years of serious devotion, and that artistic thoroughness which is required to perfect a person in any of the branches of the art of music.

Certainly it is true that, comparing the 12-note keyboard of a chime, however fine, with the 52 or 63-note console of a great carillon is a little like comparing the keyboard of a miniature piano with a concert grand. And while nothing is to be taken from the beauty and emotional appeal of fine old music, played beautifully on impeccably tuned chimes, still, we are coming to learn as a people that carillon music has the substance to add some feeling of civic solidarity to community life.

There is one set of Russian bells in the United States—in the tower of one of the residence houses at Harvard. They were given to the university by Charles Crane, and they are a little like ripe olives. You like them or you don't. You may grow to like them, or you may not.



Publishers

The Belfry of Giralda Tower at Seville, Spain

Inquiry Into House Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—A proposed investigation of an investigation caused a furore in the House of Representatives yesterday.

The subject of the proposed inquiry is the three-year-old investigation a House Committee has been making of real estate bondholders' reorganizations. The committee is headed by Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois.

Representative Ralph E. Church (R) from Mr. Sabath's State, charged on the floor of the House that the committee had spent $110,000 but "not one single bill" to remedy the conditions disclosed had ever been brought to the floor of the house.

Among the allegations made by Mr. Church were these:

That Mr. Sabatah's law firm secured bondholders' reorganization cases that had previously been in the hands of other attorneys.

That Mr. Sabath's law firm sevestigator was a member of a bondholders' protective committee which had asked for a $45,000 fee out of a $150,000 bond issue.

That attorneys appointed by the committee to aid in the investigation had used their position to obtain "exorbitant" fees at the expense of bondholders.

Mr. Sabath was unable to get the floor to tell his side of the story, but House leaders finally came to his rescue by adjourning the session.

Afterward, he made this statement: "Mr. Church, in attacking the select committee, has taken it upon himself to act as spokesman for the large trust companies, the so-called 'protective' committees, and those other high-brow racketeers whom this committee has exposed during the course of its investigations.

"Mr. Church does not speak for the bondholders, but rather for those large institutions which have bled millions in this country of their life savings."

The onslaught against the committee came just as it was preparing to ask the House for more funds to carry it through the present session. It has taken on somewhat of a permanent aspect, with offices established in all the large cities of the country.

Budget of $85,000 Fixed for Braille At Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Braille Institute of America trustees, at their annual meeting early this month, outlined their 1937 budget of $85,000, the largest in the 17 years of the organization's existence.

Provisions are being made for a salesroom in the downtown area, where handicraft work of the blind may be displayed and sold without overhead cost to the workers. Robert Atkinson, of the board of trustees, explains this item as filling a need not yet met by a state-supported welfare system. For another activity, books in Braille and Moon types, including Webster's "Secondary School Dictionary," are to be provided. For still another manufacture of a portable Braille typewriter, perfected by the Institute, has been arranged, the cost for 100 of the typewriters to be about $5500. The machines will be distributed at cost or at subsidized prices.

Reports covering what the institute has done in business placement and guidance, and in social welfare, home-teaching and library service were read at the meeting. The 1936 receipts were announced as $53,480. The disbursements totaled $53,124.

The 200 persons who attended went on record endorsing the passage of bills pending in the California Legislature, providing for amendments to the present state-aid law for the blind, and appropriating $15,000 for the establishment of a salesroom and workshop for the blind of San Diego County.

Texas School Explosion Not Result of Seepage

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Daniel Harrington, director of the safety division of the bureau of mines, said today his field men at the scene of the New London, Texas, school explosion had "definitely established" that the blast did not result from seepage of gas through the strata.

Mr. Harrington said his men made borings deep into the earth beneath the shattered school. He added that at the request of school boards in nearby towns, bureau of mines officials were making investigations to determine whether other buildings were in danger of explosions similar to that which killed more than 400 children at New London.

Maryland Suffers Loss for Diverting Of Its Roads Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26—Maryland has diverted so many thousands of dollars in road funds away from highway construction that the Federal Government plans to penalize the State $341,666 in Federal-aid for roads, this year, it was learned today by the Maryland State Roads Commission.

A letter informing the commission of the proposed Federal action was received from Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who declared that the intended Federal allocation of $1,044,000 to this State plus $208,000 earmarked for secondary roads and $520,000 for grade-crossing elimination must be cut one-third under provisions of the Hayden-Cartwright Road Act of 1934.

"Our conclusion in the matter," declared the bureau head, "is that there has been substantial diversion of revenues derived from motor-vehicle license fees and taxes to other than highway purposes to invoke the penalties required by law. We will proceed to deduct the required one-third unless the State of Maryland can show immediate cause why such deductions should not be made."

While state highway officials were being criticized throughout the United States for their failure to build safety into the roads, the Road Builders Association declared that "lack of funds" and not highway officials were responsible for mounting highway accident tolls. States like Maryland, the association continued, will experience an increasing lack of funds unless they abandon the growing practice of highway fund diversions.

World Peace Held Within Reach If People Demand It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—On the framework of the present League of Nations it is possible to build a world system fully capable of not only maintaining international peace, but which could, and would, promote the economic and social welfare of peoples everywhere, in the opinion of Lord Elton, lecturer on modern history at Oxford University.

Dr. Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish statesman, diplomatist and lecturer, agreed with this "if the peoples of the world insisted on it," when he, Lord Elton and Nicholas Roosevelt, formerly American Minister to Hungary, debated the question, "Is a world system possible?" under the auspices of the League for Political Education in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company at Town Hall last night.

Mr. Roosevelt held a world system was impracticable.

Lord Elton held that the new peace structure should be built "on the realm of order and stability," with "no alliances, no commitments in advance," since "no people want that."

He held that the thought of the world should be open for "the will to peace." He favored a steady extension of world trade, a steady lowering of economic barriers, a readiness to consider and stand for the peaceful removal of economic and psychological grievances of other nations and "above all, perhaps, the fullest possible understanding of each other's mind and purpose by the two great democracies on whom . . . the future alike of peace and liberty depends."

Not Remote System

He held that the foundations for such a structure now exist, declaring it was "not a remote, hypothetical system."

"Nor yet is it a withdrawal from the responsibilities which inevitably rest on a rich, powerful and educated democracy," he declared. "It is a role at once more practical than cloudy internationalism and more worthy of our great nations' place in the world than any unpractical isolation."

Dr. Madariaga held that a world system was necessary; that it was possible, and that it was up to the people to bring it about. He saw a world community in existence today, with all physical and mental comunications faster than ever before and a great number of collective affairs which once had a merely provincial or national scope now taking in the whole world for their theater.

"It is as though the states were trying to carry on the railroads," he said. "An interstate commission had to be created. . . . We can no more operate the world today under 60 governments than this country could 150 years ago under 13 different governments. Where America was then the world is now."

Dr. Madariaga summarized briefly the beliefs and objectives of a group of men of which he is one with regard to the world system. In this group, he said, were Sir Norman Angell, Nobel peace prize winner; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; W. E. Hocking of Harvard University; Lord Lytton, Gilbert Murray, Sir Arthur Salter and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University.

"We believe," he said, "that human communities are not only interdependent, but organically united like the limbs of the same body; that . . . since the world community exists, it must be organized and become a world commonwealth.

Study Ways and Means

"We propose to establish a body of persons to study ways and means of giving concrete expression to its convictions . . . ; to call such a body the world foundation, an institution working for world citizenship, world union, world government and world peace through the common understanding of collective activities in the service of all men and of all nations."

Mr. Roosevelt granted that a world system was desirable, but to make peace effective, world cooperation was a prerequisite, he declared, since peace could only be insured if those who want it are willing to fight for it.

"This, it seems to me," he said, "is the great paradox of peace, and until we recognize that it is inevitable in a civilization which rests on force or the threat of force to coerce lawbreakers, we cannot build effective machinery for world cooperation."

Chemists Oppose Exploiters In Advertising of Cosmetics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Protest of American chemists against the exploitation of science in the interest of business ballyhoo, was registered here by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Dr. Howe advocates the enactment of Federal laws for the enforcement of truth in advertising dealing with food, drugs and cosmetics.

Already the Federal Government is active against adulterers of foods and drugs, protecting the public in these fields with considerable efficiency. Bills now pending before Congress would give more teeth to the Pure Food and Drug Act and extend jurisdiction over cosmetics, fabrics, and other articles likely to be misbranded.

"The industries that will be affected most by improved laws seem to be actually inviting someone to take charge of the situation," says Dr. Howe, "and the facts which various branches of natural science have to offer or could ascertain, continue to be ignored in many cases."

Attention is particularly called to an advertisement dealing with a skin cream said to have an ultra-violet ray effect.

"It now develops," the editorial explains, "that the irradiated cream did give the effect of ultra-violet rays on photographic plates, and, in the enthusiasm of that discovery, the advertisement was born, but was soon discontinued when a reputable investigator found, through carefully conducted experiments, there was no radiation of any significance and the process was abandoned. That, of course, is to the credit of the manufacturers, and no doubt when another idea is brought to them the lesson having been learned, the investigation will precede, rather than follow, the advertising.

"Another cosmetic preparation came to our attention in a full-page advertisement with an illustration in gilt. Imagine our surprise to read that this new cream had been blended with pure gold."

The writer then quotes the advertisement:

"Every atom of this new live gold carries a negative impulse of natural electricity. This negative electricity attracts the positively charged impurities deep in skin pores. Every trace of dirt is drawn away, leaving your skin marvelously fresh and clean."

He next goes on to observe:

"We had analyses made, and this cream was found to contain approximately .015 per cent of gold. Its charge is negative, but it is apparently stabilized with soap as a protective colloid. It has not been explained to us why the colloidal gold does not react with the ointment base, nor do we know what the magnitude of the electrical charge must be to yank the organic debris out of the pores of the skin, nor just why the embedded debris does not pull the gold in after it.

"It is doubtful whether the cases we have cited deal with preparations that are actually harmful, although as is well known the cosmetic field is not without its examples of horribly toxic preparations. We simply object to the exploitation of science as an aid to obtaining a five-dollar bill for a product which, including the jar, may have cost a quarter."

Off-Campus Courses Planned at Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—Many young people desiring to take Temple University courses are unable to come to Philadelphia for this purpose—so Temple is launching a far-reaching new plan of taking the courses to the students' own communities. Before the beginning of the next college year it is expected that 50 centers will be set up by the new "extramural division" of the university, in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. Already two such branches are functioning successfully at Sellersville, Penna., and Mount Holly, N. J.

Off-the-campus courses given in these centers carry with them full undergraduate and graduate credit. Regular campus tuition rates prevail. The program of the new division comprises degree college courses off the campus; non-degree college courses off the campus, and non-degree courses on the campus.

All the courses offered by the School of Commerce, the College of Liberal Arts, the Teachers' College and the Evening Technical School will be available at the extramural centers.

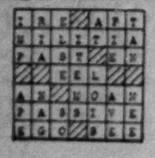


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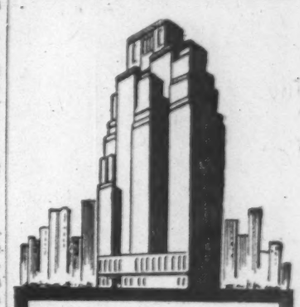
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NORTH WESTERN - UNION PACIFIC

Washington Tries State Forest Master Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Prospects for a permanent forest in this State, operating on the sustained-yield plan, are advanced by laws recently enacted by the Legislature. These enactments were among major recommendations of the Washington State Planning Council in a master plan for forestry worked out during the past year.

Successful sustained-yield operating means that forest lands must be blocked into large operating units. A recent legislative enactment authorizes the State, counties and other governmental units to exchange lands with other owners in order to consolidate forest holdings for better and more economical consideration.

Funds for Purchase

Another legislative act provides funds for the purchase by the State from the counties of tax-delinquent forest lands. These lands are being transformed into useful forest through re-seeding and other methods of reforestation.

While recent laws foster operation of the master plan, they are said to be only a scratch on the surface of the long-range plan for forest conservation presented by the council.

The Regional Planning Council, including Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, is also reported to be working on a plan for forest conservation for the entire region such as protection, range management, reforestation, taxation, conservation and marketing.

These plans are an answer to the urgent need of placing forestry on a permanent source of income and recreation. The Washington master plan is described in the following words:

We plan to conserve our forests so that all activities dependent upon them may have assurance of permanency; that men may find stable employment in growing, protecting, logging, milling, remanufacturing and transporting trees and forest products; that communities may look forward to continuing stability; and that our farms may have home markets for their products. And to these benefits may be added others of great importance: The protection of our watersheds and stream flows, of our wild life and game, of our scenic beauty, and of these recreational values which afford relaxation and inspiration to all of our people.

Private Ownership

In the plans of both the state and regional councils sustained-yield efficiency is involved largely with private ownership. The Washington planners say of this situation:

More than half the timber and better-class forest land and all of the manufacturing facilities are in private ownership. It is desirable that private industry shall continue to function. Forest industries in general have inherited a tradition of mature timber acquisition and conversion; in the face of enforced reduction of output many operators now find themselves under critical pressure to liquidate burdensome investments in costly timber, uneconomic plants and logged-off lands.

Yet the public welfare and their own interest alike dictate that they should plan for permanency of operations by application of the sustained-yield principle to management of their forests. Their situation is further complicated by such burdens as oppressive taxation, hazards of growing forests, uncertainties of manufacture and distribution and lack of suitable credit facilities.

Removal of Obstacles

Specific recommendations in this report are for certain first steps which may be expected to remove the most serious obstacles to continued private ownership and management of forest lands. Recommended Federal action includes enactment of the McNary-Doxey Sustained-Yield Forestry bill and the Fletcher-Caldwell Forest Credits bill. Given the authority contained in these bills the Gederal Government can co-operate with states and private owners to effectuate sustained-yield forestry.

Recommended state action includes enlargement of the state forest board by the addition of two non-political members and broadening of its field of influence, strengthening of forest practice and protection laws, revision of taxation upon mature timber and reforesting lands, and appropriation of funds sufficient to give effect to the several forest laws.

Recommendations for private action are chiefly that all owners and operators shall support this program as powerfully as do the leaders in the lumber and timber products industry. Lastly, the most urgent recommendation should be that every citizen of the State inform himself about the forest problem so that he may help to solve it.

Three Foreign Countries Order Bombers in U. S.

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—L. B. Manning, president of Aviation Corporation, said yesterday that orders for $3,250,000 worth of Vultee attack bombers had been placed by three foreign governments. He did not disclose the identities of the nations.

Mr. Manning said the orders included a manufacturing license granting "a major power" right to manufacture Vultee fighters abroad. Forty planes, he said, would be constructed at the company's plant at Downey, Calif., to fill the orders.

Albany Assembly Wipes Many Bills Off Present List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

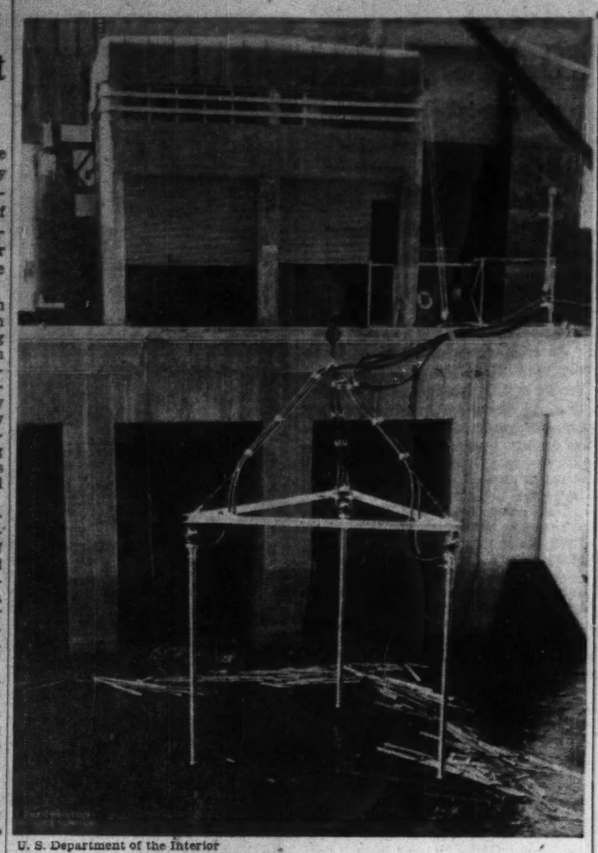
ALBANY, N. Y., March 25—The Legislature today paved the way for an early adjournment when Assembly committees killed scores of bills in conformity with a resolution that the measures must either be reported out or quashed before the Easter recess.

Among the bills which died in committee are five of the seven measures by Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of Manhattan which was seen by the New York city Fusion administration as imperiling the five-cent fare on the city-owned subway system. The remaining two subway bills are held to be relatively unimportant, one of them providing for maintenance of seniority rights of workers, and the other to install flagmen on all trains.

Governor Lehman's million-dollar-a-day budget, calling for expenditures aggregating $370,139,937 during the fiscal year, was passed with Republican help by the Assembly last night. There will be a conference between the Governor and legislative leaders on the measure before it is signed, it was indicated here.

The Assembly also approved and sent to the Governor a bill by Senator Berg providing for changes in the state's unemployment insurance system. It is aimed to clarify the existing law as it relates to manual and non-manual workers and provides that all persons employed in an establishment where there are four or more workers shall be entitled to benefits under the law if the yearly income of each is less than $3000.

Wonders of Research: Pouring Kettle



U. S. Department of the Interior

Rheostat Used in Boulder Dam Tests
Dissipates Energy Generated by Flow of Water

Rheostat contrived at Boulder Dam after plan of water heater for study of operation of the big generators—Yarn made from fiber of fruit skins enters into manufacture of cloth.

In order to test the 115,000-horsepower generators now being installed at Boulder Dam, engineers have built what is in effect a large electric water heater. They have constructed, that is to say, a rheostat of high capacity, comparable, in idea, to the small household water-resistant heater used to warm the baby's milk bottle, but using current potentials up to 18,600 volts, instead of only 110 volts.

The purpose of the rheostat is to absorb current generated while the operation of the generators is being observed under varying hydrostatic heads or pressures.

The rheostat consists of three poles, to conduct the current of the three-phase cycle into the water of the powerhouse tailrace, which furnishes the resistance required to absorb the current. The further the poles are submerged, the greater the resistance set up; and so engineers have opportunity to note the behavior of the generating unit under all conditions.

In order to accomplish this purpose with precision, a chemical analysis of the water was made, to determine its conducting properties and the resistance it would afford.

Fish, darting into the field of the rheostat, are apparently electrocuted and float to the surface; but, once the current is turned off, or they float out of the charged field, they regain activity and swim away, quite unaffected by the experience.

* * *

Wool Manufactured From Peel of Banana

In the manufacture of artificial wool, Britain has gone Italy and Germany one better. In chemical laboratories of the boot and swastika nations, milk was recently turned into wool, in order to help those nations attain self-sufficiency. Now reports from Victoria Mills near Manchester, Eng., disclose a woven fiber similar to wool, made from banana skins.

"The idea came to me one day when I was peeling a banana," said a director for the firm. "I noticed the strength of the fiber in the skin. The yarn we ultimately spun was soft and light and had attractive, uncrushable and elastic qualities. Raw materials should be cheap, for we could get supplies from the Corporation Cleansing Department. It would not matter if the skins were clean or dirty." Mixed with 45 per cent continuous filament rayon, it gives a remarkably attractive product.

* * *

Athletic Records Change With Locality

Many world's records, as well as local and national championships, in athletics are incorrectly measured, according to charges brought by Prof. Paul H. Kirkpatrick, Stanford University physicist, who subjects the athletic field to laboratory experiment.

Such everyday effects as the rotation of the earth and the effect of differences in latitude where meets are held make records established in one locality inaccurate in another, by altering the conditions under which the events took place, says Dr. Kirkpatrick. Writing in the current issue of Scientific American, he points out that especially in shot-putting, pumping, discus-throwing and allied sports differences in latitude where meets are held mean differences in relative achievement.

"Yet sports records are unusually expressed in small fractions of an inch—fictitious accuracy," he says. "In the 1932 Olympic Games, the races were electrically timed to 100th of a second, but with the starting gun fired from such a position that its report could not reach the ears of the waiting runners until three or four hundredths of a second after the official start of the race. Close time is thus a wasted effort, because meaningless."

Other effects, the professor points out, are often much larger. That of the earth's rotation would add a full half inch to John Anderson's Olympic discus record if he happened to throw in an easterly direction, that is, with the earth's rotation. The effect of latitude on the force of gravity is to give a broad jumper, using exactly the same effort and take-off, a record three-eighths of an inch better in Texas than in Massachusetts. When the hammer is thrown at Tokyo at the 1940 Olympic Games it will go four and one-half inches farther there than it goes, for example, in Finand, due to difference in latitude. The shot putter will gain an inch in the same way (not to speak of the gains he makes on other shot putters' records, in case he happens to put the shot from an elevation even a single inch higher than the spot where it lands), and the javelin thrower will gain a whole foot. Similar differences occur at other places and times.

"The method of redress," Professor Kirkpatrick states, "is by simple arithmetic, in conjunction with two or three venerable formulas which are recommended to the attention of the coaches, athletes, and diplomats of sport."

* * *

Columbus's Indians Extinct as Race Group

Who were the Indians who greeted Columbus at his first landing in the New World?

Herbert W. Krieger, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist has just completed an archeological reconnaissance of the Bahamas in an effort to find out. He reports that the Indians were probably "Lucayanas—simple, honest and exceedingly liberal" native Americans. These soon became extinct and left relatively little to indicate their culture. Evidence is strong, he says, to indicate cultural associations were with the island Arawaks and not with Florida.

* * *

Yardstick Measures Oyster-Shell Fossil

In the proposed Big Bend National Park area an oyster shell was uncovered some four feet long by three feet wide—a fossil. Dr. Charles N. Gould thinks there may be even larger specimens waiting to be excavated. Another fossil found in the area is a petrified tree 10 feet in diameter. No other tree of that size, living or fossil, has ever been known in Texas before.

* * *

Model Stagecoach Wins Scholarship

A tiny stagecoach in the highway transportation section of the New York Museum of Science and Industry is the object of schoolboy pilgrimages these days, for it gained a Rochester, N. Y., boy a $5000 university scholarship last year.

The contest is held annually by the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, and each contestant is required to reproduce, to the last tiny detail, the resplendent blue, scarlet and gold original of the Napoleonic era.

* * *

Ultra-Violet Lamplight Finds Sheelite in Mine

Natural science has been called to aid miners in the Humboldt Mine near Mill City, Nev., where sheelite, one of the main sources of tungsten, is obtained. Many times sheelite is colorless and looks very much like quartz, with which it is associated. However, when it is illuminated by ultra-violet rays from a lamp in the miner's kit, it fluoresces or glows with a characteristic brightness.

Sales Resistance Urged to Liquor At School Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON - NORMAL, Ill., March 26—Public school educators should develop "sales resistance to liquor" on the part of their students, Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, visiting professor at the University of Illinois, told an all-state gathering of public school people here. It was the second annual state-wide meeting of the kind.

"The important battle being waged today in the field of temperance," said the Harvard economist, "is the struggle between education for intemperance and education for temperance, with all odds at present in favor of the liquor interests.

"Drinking will increase as long as powerful financial interests are in a position to make money every time a non-drinker is converted into a drinker; an occasional drinker into a steady drinker or a moderate drinker into a hard drinker.

Enemy of Civilization

"One of the worst effects of alcohol is not upon the human organism but upon the social organism through the destruction of the individual's social dependability. Anything that destroys such dependability destroys civilization.

"I would list drunkenness fourth among the great factors that tend to destroy civilization.

"We should have at least a moderate beginning of enforcement of liquor control laws.

"The great problem in temperance education today is the indifference of the public to the extent to which liquor is being propagandized. It will not do to say that we will let our children decide for themselves whether or not they will drink when the liquor people do not leave them free to make such decisions unmolested."

Cynicism of Youth

Dr. Preston Bradley of the People's Church of Chicago, in another important address, "The Challenge of Youth," said:

"My greatest fear for the youth of today is cynicism. I fear that youth, thrown in the midst of the incompetence and turmoil of the present day world of strife and uncertainty, and all its complexities and problems, may throw up its hands and say, 'What's the use?'

"There was a time when priest, rabbi and minister could stand up in the pulpit and utter almost any statement and it was accepted as the truth. All that sort of thing is past. Youth simply smiles and says 'Oh, yeah?' Youth investigates the facts and challenges.

"Personally I am more concerned with the challenge of the incompetency of adults. I would say we ought to spend more time educating adults, instead of worrying about youth."

United Effort Planned

Other speakers included Dr. J. Howard Beard, head of the health service, University of Illinois, who discussed "The Drinking Driver," and Miss Bertha Palmer, director of temperance education, Evanston, speaking on the subject, "The Scientific Teaching of Temperance."

During the coming year renewed efforts will be made by the educators of the state, superintendents of schools, and others to further promote sound temperance. The teaching of the effects of alcohol will be stressed. Increased efforts will be made to further interest allied groups in the drive against intemperance. Organizations to be invited to join include the various related educational, religious, civic and recreational bodies such as Parent Teacher associations, Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs, Big Brothers and Sisters, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Air Crash Inquiry

PITTSBURGH, March 26 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission and other authorities opened inquiries into the causes of the crash of a Transcontinental and Western Airways airliner a few miles outside the airport here last night, with all 13 occupants killed. Another TWA pilot, who saw the plane suddenly drop, did not venture an opinion on the cause, although one observer said he thought ice had formed on the wings.

Latin States Find British Strategy Basis for Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Whatever may have resulted from the informal talks between Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, and President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull in Washington, there is increasing conviction in South American quarters that Great Britain is on the eve of important commercial decisions to safeguard sources of vital supplies, especially food, in the event of becoming involved in a European war. Southern newspapers have discussed reports that Runciman told the President that his country, in negotiating future commercial pacts, would be swayed profoundly by their immunity from interruption by neutrality and embargo legislation.

More immediate interest to South Americans is the conviction that Runciman, even if he did not say so, had in mind a greater reliance on supplies south of Panama and other areas outside the United States for future war supplies of raw material and foodstuffs, and to complement the reserves of prime products which it is Britain's announced intention to begin building up today in preparation for emergencies.

Three-Cornered Question

If Britain fails to secure assurances in Washington, then the southerners feel that their natural resources and elementary considerations of imperial naval strategy, especially in the light of recent Mediterranean history, will demand preference in British financial assistance for development of their farms and mines, in British purchase of their products and in British interest in communications between the two hemispheres.

There is no suggestion that Latin states would be hindered from conducting war-time trading with Europe, and no hint that they would be infringing on any Pan American code in doing so. In any case, no Latin country has reached that stage of prosperity that would render it immune to the temptation of profits accruing from this opportunity.

Argentina and Peru are the possible exceptions, but the political economy of these two countries is vitally linked with the British market. The basic fact about all Latin American foreign trade is, that it continues principally to hinge on European buying and selling, despite the satisfactory progress made by the United States.

Adjusting Production

The southerners, therefore, are speculating on what any heavy transfers of British buying may mean to them in the future — a pleasant task, admittedly — and the obligations they will assume, politically as well as economically, in adjusting their production structure to satisfy British imperial necessities.

Or will their friends in the north, they ask, take heed of the British wearning and trim their wartime-trading sails for commercial advantages?

Ethical niceties appear to be excluded from the calculations. Dangers, too, of expanded wartime trading are minimized inasmuch as there is comparatively little South American-operated ocean shipping, and inasmuch, also, as responsibility would end on receipt of pre-payment and dispatch of produce under another flag.

The imediate question seems to be, whether, if Great Britain decides to become further interested in South American prime wealth as a source of supply, she will begin to release London's purse strings, to finance the development of further food acreage. Money will be required for irrigation, mechanical cultivation and for public works and communication schemes that are bound up with greater production.

Saskatchewan University Lowers Fees for Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Special reductions in fees, board, rooms, and train fares will be allowed by the University of Saskatchewan again this year for teachers in rural areas of the Province who have been receiving salaries of $600 a year or less.

More than 300 were enabled last year to attend the summer university school through the reduction of these items.



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Best in Contemporary Music Well Represented in Records

Review of Recordings

Whether by intention or not, several of the disk makers have released some of the very best in contemporary music this month, music which by now has thoroughly earned its way in the concert halls. For the record lover this is doubly fortunate, for he may, if he wishes, reduce some of this perhaps unfamiliar music to familiarity by repeated playings.

The most significant release this month is the Sibelius album of RCA containing his Fifth Symphony and the tone poems, "Pohjola's Daughter" and "Tapiola." This particular Sibelius album is a labor of love of the Sibelius Society, a little group of zealots whose enthusiasm has made this album possible. The conductor, Robert Kajanus, it is understood, was personally approved by the composer himself.

It is with a certain sense of adventure that one who has heard a good deal of traditional music listens to Sibelius for the first time. It is not that Sibelius is difficult to follow; only he is so individual that he has, in effect, created his own rules. Furthermore, the path he has trod does not seem to clash with conventionality in the slightest.

The Fifth Symphony is in a vein very typical of the popular Second and quite in contrast with the highly individual Fourth. The fourth movement is easily the outstanding of the symphony, whose reading is aided by a libretto containing some of the principal themes. The recording is outstanding.

"Pohjola's Daughter" is a tone poem based on an ancient Finnish legend suggestive of the legends which Wagner employed in his "Ring" operas. The music deals with the attempt of Vainamoinen, vigorous patriarch and minstrel, to win the "Daughter of the North" with whom he has become enamored after seeing her weaving a golden fabric seated on a rainbow. Pohjola represents the "North Country" in Finnish legend. The music is not without its humor as the crafty maiden imposes difficult feats upon Vainamoinen who finally wounds himself trying to perform a final one. The old man vainly dashes around trying to find something to stop the flow from the wound. Having done so, he regains his composure to leave the wily maiden at her spinning.

The tone poem "Tapiola" is more Finnish, its spirit being descriptive of Tapio, the ancient Finnish forest god. The opening line of the stanza on which "Tapiola" is based, "Widespread they stand the Northland's dusky forests," is very reminiscent of Longfellow's "This is the forest primeval, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks." From a basic musical idea Sibelius expresses through transformation after transformation the essence of the Finnish forests.

Certainly the three compositions are a happy choice for a Sibelius album which should certainly go on any ardent Sibelius enthusiast's list.

Sibelius: Symphony No. 5, in E Flat Major, Op. 82; Pohjola's Daughter and Tapiola, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Robert Kajanus, conductor. Seven Victor records in album.

Continuing our list of modern music we find Decca's recording of Ralph Vaughn-Williams London Symphony favored next on our list. This is done by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. The London Symphony is the composer's attempt to portray the life of London. One hears unmistakably the chimes of Big Ben, themes suggestive of the lavendar sellers, the jingle of bells on a hansom cab, and the suggestion of a harmonica or concertina. The work contains other suggestions connoting England and has a quiet beauty within it which makes it pleasant listening.

Orchestral

Vaughn-Williams: London Symphony, played by Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. Five Decca records.

Stravinsky: Petrouchka Suite, played by the Orchestra of the Concerts Colonne, Paris, Gabriel Pierne, conductor. Three Decca records. Third on our list of modern music, this ballet was composed at the suggestion of Serge Diaghileff, the great Russian ballet master. Petrouchka is the puppet of the Russian fairs and Stravinsky delineates the carnival atmosphere and humor of this part of Russian life. This work, it has been said, will become one of his greatest with the passage of time. The sixth side contains Debussy's Serenade for the "Doll," from the Children's Corner Suite, which Debussy is purported to have written for his children.

Holst: St. Paul's Suite, played by the Boyd Neel String Orchestra, Boyd Neel, conductor. Two Decca records. Gustav Holst was for many years music master of St. Paul's girls school and this suite captures much of the folk song idiom of England, with a suggestion of the English countryside and the merry youth dwelling within its walls.

Stravinsky: Fireworks, played by the Concerts Colonne Orchestra of Paris, and Mossolov: The Steel Foundry, played by the E. I. A. R. Orchestra, Victor De Sabata, conductor. Decca record. It is said that Diaghileff's hearing of "Fireworks" which Stravinsky composed for his class at the Paris Conservatoire inspired him to commission the young composer to do "The Fire Bird." It was this association which also produced the "The Rite of Spring" and "Petrouchka." The work suggests the soaring of rockets and the corusecations of set pieces. "The Steel Foundry" of the contemporary Soviet composer Mossolov suggests by its crude figures the energy of machines and of men busy forging this metal. The orchestra is the official musical unit of the Italian government broadcasting system.

Franck: Symphony in D Minor, played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Six Victor records in album. The "Cesar Franck," as it is affectionately known by music lovers everywhere, will be welcomed in this new album. It ranks with Beethoven's Fifth as one of the most popular symphonies and appears regularly on the "popularity lists" of many concert seasons. The twelfth side of Franck's chorale "Panis Angelicus" (Bread of the Angels) which reemphasizes the religious feeling inherent in most of his music.

Berlioz: Damnation of Faust-Rakoczy March, Presto and Waltz, Minuet of the Will O' the Wisps, and Handel: Concerto No. 12—Larghetto, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Two Victor records. An excellent chance to obtain a longer work by the Boston orchestra without going into the expense of an album. This orchestral suite is based on the unsuccessful "cantata" which Berlioz wrote from the "Faust" legends. In this form it is much more pleasing. Dr. Koussevitzky makes a genuinely fine recording of it. The slow movement from the Handel concerto is a transcription of an organ work.

Mozart: Piano Concerto in E Flat Major, played by Kathleen Long and the Boyd Neel String Orchestra. Three Decca records. This is an earlier work by Mozart but illustrates his charming delicacy and daintiness of style.

Handel-Wood Berenice Overture, played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. Decca record. This is an arrangement of the overture of one of Handel's last operas and is representative of the height of his art. It is a charming bright work.

Brahms: Variations on a Theme of Haydn—St. Anthony's Chorale, played by Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. Two Decca records. Constructing variations on other themes was apparently a favorite diversion with Brahms and this example is undoubtedly one of his best. There are seven variations.

Piano

Brahms: Variations on an Original Theme, played by Wilhelm Bachaus. Victor record. Continuing the above discussion this is another Brahms excursion into variations for the piano and shows again his interest in developing his own ideas further.

Popular

A big furore in popular music has been created by the jazz vibraphoning of Lionel Hampton launching a number of original works and renditions of the "hot jazz" classics. Also similar instrumental combinations have made their appearance. The Victor group has the vibraphone, clarinet in the capable hands of Benny Goodman, Ted Wilson at the piano and Gene Krupa traps. Decca has the Adrian Rollini group which consists of vibraphone, guitar and string bass.

The best of these jazz vibraphone efforts are the Benny Goodman quartet recordings of "Runnin' Wild" coupled with "Tea for Two"; "Ida, Sweet as Apple Cider" tied with the orchestral coupling of "Chloe"; "Stompin' at the Savoy" paired with "Vibraphone Blues"; "My Last Affair" and "The Mood That I'm In," by vibraphoning Lionel Hampton and his orchestra. The Rollini trio offers Decca labels of "Driftin'" paired with "Rebound," and "Jitters" paired with "Vibrollini."

Other revivals and individual efforts worth attention are Decca's "Black and Tan Fantasy" paired with "Mood Indigo" fairly close paraphrases of the Duke Ellington arrangements featuring the trumpeting of Clyde McCoy; "Let's Have a Jubilee" Decca, coupled with the old timer "Temptation Rag," featuring Harry Roy, the "English Ted Lewis" and some excellent piano work; "Clean Pickin'" and "Swingin' for Joy," featuring nice piano work by Mary Lou Williams, a Decca label; "Dedicated to You" and "Fifty-Second Street," by Andy Kirk and his Clouds of Joy; "Harlem Joys" and "Streamline Gal," by Willie Smith and his Lion Cubs; "Honeysuckle Rose" and "Roseland Shuffle," featuring Count Basie at the piano, all Decca labels.

Among the currently popular music the tunes from the film "On the Avenue" lead the list in number of versions. Decca leads off with Dick Powell, star of the film, singing "You're Laughing at Me," "The Girl on the Police Gazette," and "This Year's Kisses" tied with "I've Got My Love to Keep Me Warm." Again Jimmie Lunceford records for Decca "He Ain't Got Rhythm" and "Slumming on Park Avenue"; the Casa Loma Orchestra couples for Decca "You're Laughing at Me" and "I've Got My Love to Keep Me Warm"; Fats Waller for Victor adds "You're Laughing at Me" paired with "I Can't Break the Habit of You." In the current field Casa Loma for Decca does a nice coupling of "Swing High, Swing Low" and "Please Keep Me in Your Dreams."

In the vocal field Grace Moore on a Decca record sings the Kern songs, "Our Song" and "The Whistling Boy," from her latest film, "When You're in Love"; Ella Fitzgerald and the Mills Brothers are heard in "swing" vocals of "Big Boy Blue" and "Dedicated to You."

From England comes Bert Ambrose's Decca coupling of "When the Poppies Bloom Again" and "Nobody's Darling but You," both smooth renditions, and Jack Hylton's Decca arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero" paired with "Vienna, City of My Dreams," which offers, of all things, a tango interpolation. Last but not least Reginald Gardiner, English comedian, is heard on a Decca label in the amusing monologue, "Trains," from the musical comedy, "The Show's On," which many have undoubtedly heard him do on the stage and over the radio.

European Releases

Orchestral

Rossini: Overture to "Semiramide," Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. One wonders why the conductor should have waited for some five or six turns of the disk on each of the four sides before commencing his playing. The recording, while better than a recent one of his, still suffers from an excess of fortissimo and pianissimo. Two H. M. V. disks.

Saint-Saens: Danse Macabre, Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. This popular music deserves a better title, for there is nothing death-like about it. Beautifully played and recorded. H. M. V. disk.

Beethoven: Second Symphony, by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. This is always one of the best liked of Beethoven's symphonies, and is admirably done. Four Columbia disks.

Boccherini: Cello Concerto in B flat major, played by Pablo Casals and the London Symphony Orchestra. This is the first recording of this work, and it is splendidly played by the soloist. The depth of mellow tone he produces is a joy to hear. There is perhaps a little too much cadenza for the ordinary listener who is not a cellist, but the rest is so good that it can be forgiven. Three H. M. V. disks.

Bach: Concerto for Two Pianos, by Artur and Carl Schnabel and the London Symphony Orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult. There is nothing brilliant or fascinating about this concerto; it is just good, sound Bach, excellently presented by the Schnabels, father and son. Three H. M. V. disks.

Handel: Concerti Grossi Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Op. 6, the Boyd Neel String Orchestra. This issue completes Opus 6, the first three having been issued in December. We prefer No. 5 of this set, but as this overlaps into No. 6, one has to buy both. They are issued in an album, but the disks can be bought separately. Several Decca disks.

Chamber Music

Beethoven: Quartet in E flat major, Op. 127, played by the Busch Quartet. This work was written when Beethoven found himself in sore financial straits, as well as overcome by deafness. His one solace was to give of his best in music to the world. The theme with five variations which forms the slow movement is truly beautiful. Five H. M. V. disks.

Instrumental

Walter Giesseking (piano) plays Mozart's Sonata in B flat major (K. 570). This, the last of his compositions for the piano, is a quiet, peaceful work, charmingly played and perfectly recorded. Two Columbia disks.

Vocal

Michael Bartlett, an American tenor, sings two songs from the films, "Che gelida manina" from "La Bohème," sung in Italian in "On Wings of Song"; and "Parles moi d'Amour" by Lenoir, in French in the film "She Married Her Boss." He has a pleasant, effortless voice. Columbia disk.

Erna Sack, soprano, described as "the world's nightingale," has a very lovely voice. She sings two airs from "The Barber of Seville" by Rosini; "Una voce poco fa" and "Io sono docile." Decca record.

Miscellaneous

Stanley Holloway's latest recording of Albert's adventure with the Jubilee sovereign is as good as anything he has done—high praise where all is so good. Columbia.

"Changing the Guard" with the Grenadier Guards Band. A most realistic recording of a daily ceremony when the King is in London. Columbia record.

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Backward Country Moves Forward







On the Adriatic

Upper—Albanian Street Scene in 1927 and Previous to the Recent Reform Movement. Circle—Boys Are Trained to Bear Heavy Burdens in Albania



Charles Wellington Furlong

Street Fair

The People of Albania Are Industrious. Street Fairs Are Held Annually and This One at Scutari Drew a Good Crowd

Cliff Dwelling

Photograph Shows Entrance to One of the Remarkable Cliff Dwellings Used in Some of the Mountainous Districts of Albania

Capital of Albania Slows Up As Spectacular Boom Passes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Albania seems to be making its progress by fits and starts. This correspondent used to visit its capital every six months and always found great changes. Now he returns after a three-years' absence and finds it almost as he left it.

But perhaps now is the time to take a look back at the headway that has been made over a longer period. One might be misled by patches of plaster which have fallen off some of the buildings that last time appeared so new, and the smooth, even sidewalks which rise here and sag there, allowing rain water to collect in little puddles—into thinking that Albania was going backward.

Five years ago or more everything seemed possible in Albania. Young King Zog had imposed order. Roads were being pushed in all directions. Bridges leapt over wild mountain streams. Schools dotted plain and hillside—even perched on mountain peaks. Parliament of a sort was working. A well-organized police force had wiped out banditry. An ambitious army watched the borders. Newsboys shouted papers in the cities. Cement buildings, along wide boulevards were replacing the mud huts among which wound Tirana's alleys.

Typical of Albania today is the royal boulevard that stretches across the city. It is wide and straight with the best modern pavement and with broad, spacious sidewalks—but almost no houses. It is like a boulevard in a pasture. It might be called "Hope Avenue." At one end is a jumble of old huts—where a stadium is to be; at the other a grazing ground—where the royal palace is to stand.

Development Stalled

It runs through the main business area, passes between two lines of ministries, crosses a stream and expands into a beautiful park which is surrounded by the homes of Albania's élite. But so far all that has come to pass of this beautiful plan is the pavement, a cluster of government buildings and few scattered houses in the "élite's quarter." Land along the main street is actually cheaper today than five years ago.

This does not mean that the country is going backward, but that the move forward has been checked. It started at too fast a pace, perhaps. If one tried to discern the most salient features in the picture of present-day Albania, one would find that there has been steady progress in road-building. Practically every vital bridge has ben completed and traffic is no longer held up by primitive ferries. The roads also have been pushed further into the mountains than before.

However, the road surface is bad. It is not kept in repair. New roads rapidly deteriorate. The automobiles, also, are shabbier and more dilapidated than five years ago, for the importation of new cars is prohibited. Traveling is cheaper than formerly. These things all go together—lack of money, old cars, cheap travel. The air service continues to be among the best in Europe and is inexpensive.

Salaries have been reduced in Albania. For a long time the State was not able to pay the civil servants on time, but now it has become punctual again, due perhaps to the 30 per cent salary cut. The cost of living is high, but is going down. There is not much building, outside of some road constsruction, so there is unemployment. Consequently, there is little money on the market. Wages have fallen.

Security in Albania is exemplary. Nowhere is one safer than in this wildest of all Balkan lands. One may travel anywhere by night or day without fear. There is also more freedom of travel than formerly. Police control is less irksome and one is not stopped so frequently to show one's identification papers.

Decided improvement has been made in the harbor at Durazzo, which is the country's chief port. A long, wide pier has been built into the sea so that good-sized ocean liners can now dock.

The town itself has also been made over. Most of the wretched mud huts have disappeared, the main streets have been straightened, widened, paved, and many substantial public and private buildings erected.

Durazzo is a pleasing portal to the new kingdom of Albania.

The Albanian currency is based on gold and is remarkably secure. Paper money is accepted practically at par. Formerly the natives preferred gold and silver coins, collected from all Near Eastern lands, and shunned their own money. But now these drachmas, dinars, crowns, levs and napoleons have disappeared, making way for prosaic Albanian paper and nickle leks.

There are no restrictions on the exporting of money. You can take only 10 marks out of Germany and only a few lire out of Italy, but you could ship a whole trunk full of dollars, pounds or leks out of Albania, if you had them.

Bad Economics

However, secure as the currency of the country is, and sound as the banking system seems to be, the economic and financial situation is bad.

This is the defect of the present regime. It has effected no fundamental economic reforms. It promises an agrarian bank and a system of agricultural instruction, but that is only a hope. Albania could feed 5,000,000 inhabitants, but it only half feeds the 1,000,000 it already has. The nation is undernourished.

The available farm land has not been distributed, what is already owned by peasants is not well cultivated, farm animals are of the poorest types, implements primitive, markets bad, taxes high. Nothing effective has been done for Albanian peasants, and they are really the Albanian nation.

There is little industry or trade, practically no professions and not many artisans. Putting up piers and public buildings, constructing bridges and training police are all comparatively easy when one gets gold and technical help from abroad. But to enable 1,000,000 backward people to draw wealth from Albania's rich but intractable soil is much harder.

The boom made by public works, built on loans, is over. The dream of quick reforms is dreamed out. The young reformers are discouraged. There is no more "presto-chango!" Now the task is to help peasants plow, plant, harvest, market, improve cattle and chickens, and learn how to live.

Policy of KFAC Is Designed For Public Service

With Monitor Newscasters

LOS ANGELES—With proper management, a broadcasting station may be made a venture of public interest, declared E. L. Cord, owner of Station KFAC in this city. Mr. Cord, well known for his enterprises in the automobile and aviation world, has centered KFAC's radio policy on the home, the church and the school. In line with Mr. Cord's policy, KFAC's programs are carefully checked to be sure they are acceptable and entertaining to every member of the family.

KFAC, originally KTBI, was one of the first few radio stations to start on the Pacific Coast back in 1922. It is a 1000-watt station with day and night coverage areas said to be practically the same.

Affiliation with the Los Angeles Times enables KFAC to give three news radiocasts daily from the Times building. As an added news feature KFAC reports that "The Monitor Views the News," which is heard weekdays at 10 a. m., is very interesting and a beneficial addition to its programs. The Monitor broadcast is particularly well liked, the management states, because of its strictly non-partisan and unbiased views.

KFAC was the first station in this district to radiocast daily Christian Science religious programs. They are radiocast at 5 p. m.

Calvin J. Smith, who has a background of 15 years' experience in amateur and commercial radio, is the manager of the station. The program director, Robert Swan, is also experienced in radio work, having been in radio program production for nine years, six of which were spent with the Don Lee chain. Mr. Swan is well known in radio circles in Los Angeles and often takes charge personally of special KFAC programs.

This is article number 55 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, March 29.

Painting 'Too Valuable' For Roosevelt to Accept, Held on New Jersey Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINELAND, N. J., March 26—Joseph Romanini, a farmer of Richland, near here, possesses a painting which President Roosevelt regards as "too valuable to accept as a gift."

The painting may be worth $50,000, in the opinion of one expert, while another held it was "probably of little value."

The painting is called the "Madonna De Sassoferatta," and it was said to be more than 200 years old.

The South Jersey farmer sent the canvas to President Roosevelt immediately after last November's election. Several weeks later he received a letter from the President, with return of the painting. In declining the gift, the President enclosed a report he obtained from the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. This data identified the picture as "probably the work of Giovanni Battista Salvi," seventeenth-century Italian artist.

Mr. Romanini was advised to seek further information. He sent the painting to the Detroit Art Museum, where it was inspected by L. A. Valentine. That critic's opinion failed to support the Washington report.

"In my opinion, it is a painting by a follower of Battista of about 1700 and is probably of little value," Mr. Valentine said. "I am sorry I am unable to give a definite name to it."

Mr. Romanini brought the picture to this country 36 years ago from his native Osara, a village five miles from Rome.

'Last Haven' Seen In Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—The Supreme Court of the United States was described as "the last haven on earth for racial and religious minorities" by Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine in a recent speech before the Republican Women of Pennsylvania.

In it, he continued, "the Scottsboro boys found refuge. There the Oregon syndicalist found release from an eight-year term in prison. Even a Communist in America may enjoy freedom of speech under the shelter of our Supreme Court.

"To pack the Supreme Court with six justices to alter its views of the Constitution will provide ample precedent for future administrations by the same process to abolish the Bill of Rights. Americans of whatever racial extraction will now ponder well the meaning of America and its Constitution in the history of the world."

Bank Officials Indicted

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25 (AP)—A Federal grand jury returned indictments today against five officials of three closed banks in southern Indiana.

Cartoonists Shown Rising From Sarcasm to Subtlety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—American cartoonists for the daily press have given originals of their pictures to the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, which is sponsoring a commemorative exhibition open to the public until the end of April. The identical drawings that they have handed to their editors for publication are here framed for permanent keeping.

So are preserved documents of an art that began in America when versatile Benjamin Franklin limned his famous snake woodcut, "Join or Die," for the May 9, 1754, edition of his weekly Pennsylvania Gazette.

"Franklin, foreseeing the unhappy struggle between the English and the French for possession of the lands west of the Alleghenies, did not miss an opportunity of urging the colonies to drop their petty quarrels and to unite against their common foe, the French," according to Mrs. Isabel Simeral Johnson in her handlist to the present exhibition. The snake is cut into eight pieces, to represent the eight colonies at that time; and use of the idea can be traced in other journals down through colonial history.

It was not until 1884 that the first series of political cartoons appeared in a daily newspaper. The New York World used this means of expression to ridicule James G. Blaine's candidacy in his race against Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. From that time forward, Opper, Keppler, Morgan, Frost, Kemble, Stephens, Wales, Gillam, C. J. Taylor, Dalrymple, Rogers, Art Young, Boardman Robinson, Thomas Nast, Homer Davenport, and Walt McDougall carried on their lampooning.

Although such able artists as William Charles and Amos Doolittle worked in the early years of the nineteenth century, a dearth came with the period from 1815 to 1824, the "Era of Good Feeling." Because the art of cartooning flourishes in controversy, it languished in "tame times." The election in 1824 signalized the end of the era, for sectional feeling showed itself once again in the questions of tariff, States' rights, and the issues raised by the Missouri Compromise. To the fore came cartoonists, enjoying the battle between the West, eager to develop new lands, and the East, desiring to improve territory already settled.

Andrew Jackson offered himself up to caricature and satire, a forerunner to Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt as subjects for activity among cartoonists.

Yet until 1884, the cartoons were publicized in ways other than that afforded by newspapers. They were first issued separately as engravings, and then later as lithographs, sold to citizens by bookshops, and usually posted in public places.

Magazines seized these illustrations to help get over their messages. In the sixties and seventies, Harper's Weekly, Vanity Fair, Frank Leslie's, Puck, Judge, and Wasp were the leading users of the awakened a.t.

Thomas Nast arose as the giant of the times. His drawings of the Canal and Tammany rings in New York, his graphic indictment of Boss Tweed, his anti-Greeley cartoons in the campaign of 1872, established a mark that many believe will never be equaled. To him is credited the first use of the elephant and donkey as symbolic of the major political parties, the square cap of labor, the rag baby of inflation, and the Tammany tiger.

"This is the day of the picture," summarizes Mrs. Johnson. "Time doubtless will rank some of the artists represented in this exhibit with the outstanding editorial writers of the past."

Fifty living cartoonists have contributed sketches in pen and ink, crayon, pencil, and charcoal to make up the collection, which is divided into four headings: political, sociological, international, and comic. An historical collection supplements the contemporary display.

The library has given equal opportunity to defenders and supporters of the present national Administration. Despite dominance of the theme of frustration and chaos in international cartoons, the place of honor is given to Edmund Walter Gale's Los Angeles Examiner cartoon, showing the harassed Mr. League of Nations looking over his fence from Europe and wondering how the Pan American Peace Conference can be executed so successfully.

"Early attempts at cartooning," says Mrs. Johnson, "revelled in personal caricature. Today, the individual is seldom attacked, except as the representative of issues or principles of which the artist disapproves. Rarely are the arguments of an opponent met by attempts to depict him as personally ridiculous; they are answered by representations so utterly exaggerated and often so distorted that they make his expressed views and contentions seem absurd. Cartoons have become better humored, more subtle, far more intellectual. The art of cartooning has grown up."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The 'Home Attractive'—With Outdoor Living Room

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Is Your Garden a Livable Place?

It Should Add a Favorite Room to the House

For More Attractive Homes
Eleventh of 15 Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The possibilities of making one's home attractive are not plumbed to the depths until one has surveyed and taken advantage of garden, porch or roof space with the idea of adding an outdoor living room. If made really private and really livable, no "room" will bring more joy into the home than this bit of outdoors.

If you are building a house, you can begin at the beginning, and with the aid of your architect or builder locate the house on the lot in such a way as to save trees and take advantage of the best possible part for the outdoor living room. For such as you, we advise some of the excellent books that go thoroughly into the planning. But most of us are dealing with homes we already have. Some of us have outdoor rooms, but are interested in improving them. Others of us, perhaps, have not actually looked upon our grounds as other than an attractive setting for the house. This article in an attempt to be of most use, will specialize on the average American home, already built on the average American town or suburban lot, and no real outdoor living room provided. If you do not fit into this picture, you may find it interesting, nevertheless, to check your present outdoor room with the ideas presented. Of course, if you live in England, you probably have a most charming outdoor living room, even if it is only a wee spot within a walled garden. For you in that part of the world with your soft climate and rich flowering, know how to live in your gardens, as do those in some of the other countries.

Two Essentials

Two essentials for the outdoor living room are privacy and livability. If we are to have a quiet garden room that is actually used for reading, chats, light refreshments and al fresco meals, it must be private. And it must be convenient to the living rooms of the house.

Privacy means walls, hedges, shrubbery to close out neighbor's garages and passers-by. If the outdoor room is located back of the house, the house itself forms one screen. But livability means accessibility, and family and guests ought not to have to trek to it through the kitchen; so lacking any other door have you a back window that could be changed into a door? Have it largely of glass, and feature it, with perhaps steps, or a flagging pavement that comes in handy on a dewy evening and makes the outdoor room a natural place to go.

General Layout

The average backyard as known in the United States is an attractive stretch. Look it over, and plan to allocate to a service section the ash can, garbage holder and incinerator. Clothes line, too, if possible, and of course the vegetable garden. Shut them off with planting or lattice. Then work with the rest. A hedge is slow-growing, but walls for privacy one must have, unless there is already massed shrubbery providing it. Sometimes a fence with annual vines on it will do duty while a young hedge is growing. If it is impracticable to plan, use the whole section of backyard, you can work with an accessible part of it, possibly using a large tree as a feature. Lacking this, even a corner near the house at back or side can be made into an outdoor living room. If you have a big place, you will wish to have a series of outdoor rooms rather than one large one; but you can also work with outlets and views that give a sense of space to contrast with the coziness of the enclosure.

In general, the smaller the place the more formal should be your treatment of it. Informality of planting takes space. The formal garden room is more work, for it must be kept trimmed, but it can be charming "in the little."

Draw an imaginary line from your doorway to some farther point that you will make into a focus by means of a seat or arbor or fountain or piece of statuary. This line is your axis, and the formal garden should have geometric planning in relation to this line. Another line crossing it at right angles gives you a minor emphasis, by which to locate smaller features. Flagging paths, the enclosing hedge or wall, the flower border, make geometric figures with these two lines. The larger or informal outdoor room deals more in curves. An axis should enable you to lead the eye to some farther point, but the planting here should be asymmetrical rather than geometric.

Carpet of Lawn

The center should be lawn. Grass is sweet-smelling and gives out a sense of spaciousness and quiet, and this we like to have in our "rooms." If the place is large enough for a center pool it should be where the two axes cross. Paths should lead somewhere—to an arbor or seat. Where the style of house warrants it, a roofless flagging or brick porch makes a fine connection between the living rooms inside and the living room without. Certain furniture, for convenience, should remain out all summer, with easily moved furniture available just within. Convenience is important if the "room" is to be enjoyed.

The small place should not be cluttered up with "accents." Simplicity in the form of shrubbery enclosure, gay flower border in front of it, and a stretch of lawn, is its only possible treatment. Italian gardens with a New England house, a Spanish patio effect with a Normandy farmhouse style is a discordant note. If the place is small and must be cut by a walk down the middle, play this feature down by adding no center treatment. Grass should border it full length. Draw the attention elsewhere by playing up some other feature, as for example a pretty rose-covered arch where the cement walk reaches the back alley.

For most of us, moving a large tree seems an unjustifiable expense; and yet, if there is not a shred of shade except for a brief portion of the early morning up close to the house, it may be wiser to put the money into a fair-sized tree for immediate shade (after, of course, the enclosure of hedge or wall is made) than to scatter it. Personally I am all for a "five-year plan" in any kind of garden making, and the outdoor living room can be added to as income permits, with a plan for reference stowed in one's garden workbook. Evergreens, too, are an expense, yet the view in winter from the windows, and the dark accents of their foliage, make their investment worth while.

Including the Young People

If there are little children in the family, it seems to me a delight to plan one section of the outdoor room especially for them. A sand-box, some small furniture for tea-parties and special treat picnic meals, a slide, and a place to keep treasures, can all be so grouped as to be an attractive corner of the outdoor room, and keep the children near, yet in a place they count their own. Planting and lattice or arbor can be planned with this in mind. If your children are older and space permits, an outdoor fireplace may be an attractive addition.

The actual planting choices must be guided, of course, by locality, soil, sun, shade, and the habits and needs of the plants. Shrubbery should be planted in masses, the coarser-leaved at the back. Habits of growth should be studied. Some bushes and trees are horizontal in effect, some vertical. Some lend themselves to formal and some to informal treatment. High-growing and low-growing bushes should be massed for desired effect, with a tree here and there for accent. If your place already has planting on it, a diagram to scale, showing existing features will have to be used for foundation. Don't forget your neighbor's trees, when it comes to accents. Sometimes, the maple just over the border of your lot is exactly the accent you need in that place. Sometimes, however, you need to open up a "view" by cutting away a bit of woodsiness on your place to make your dell more open and livable over a longer day and longer season.

In front of your shrub border, is your flower border. The small place has a straight edge, and the larger has a wavy one. In general allow four feet in depth for a good shrub border and two or three more for flowers, where there is room. Where there isn't, you will be using fence and vines, or wall, or a clipped hedge and the total with flowers will be about three feet.

Night Fragrance Too

Besides the enclosing "wall" and shade at various times of day (a large decorative umbrella will help, but real shade is cooler), your plans for planting should include flowering bushes, and some that have decorative berries on them (for beauty and for birds). The flower borders should have sequence of bloom, harmony of color, and fragrance. You will enjoy night fragrance, too, like that of the nicotiana, and touches of white for accent and for the night garden. The nursery catalogues give you much advice and planting directions, both for flowers and shrubs, and your local dealers will tell you if the things you wish are suited to your climate. With this help it is fun to work it out yourself.

The city homes with their little walled gardens at the back, such as those in New York's Greenwich Village or on Boston's Beacon Hill, carry out to a degree the same principles of design as have been given above. Brick flaggings instead of grass are necessary sometimes, in which case a border of grass and small flowering plants can create an illusion of garden green. This is also the case with the roof garden, which, since the development of the penthouse home, has become familiar to most of us. Even the roof should give a sense of enclosure, privacy; and of course, if it offers views of gables and chimneypots, of skyscrapers and sunsets, the vista should be—not merely thrown in for good measure—but a feature of the design.

Worth Tackling

Perhaps the most challenging of all is the ragged, open sort of place in the suburbs or near country, where the house has always stood in its open surroundings of uninteresting lawn and unplanned planting, with little traffic anyway and no seeming reason for making a private enclosure of shrubbery that might feel like an "outdoor room." But this sort of place is seldom used by the family. It seems a bit mongrel and not attractive enough to become a center for a group. It is worth studying, and with the points in mind that have been given, a start can be made that will make the next steps easier to see.

The test of your outdoor room is its practicability and its attraction. If it is used, more and more, as a resting place, a place that comes to be associated with family gatherings and with delightful chats with guests, a quiet spot in which to study and read in the sweet outdoors, a summer overflow room for the hours one cares for most, and a homing place for birds and one's children—then it is satisfactory.

Tomorrow's Article Appears on the Home Building and Furnishing Page.





Upper Left and Lower—Courtesy Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Upper Right—Photo by Jessie Tarbox Beals

Three Types of Outdoor Living Room That Meet the Test of Livability and Privacy. At Upper Left Is One Definite in Style and Partially Informal. The Brick Flagging Pavement, Boxwood Edged, Makes the Transition From House to Garden Room. The Place Is Open Yet Enclosed. Note the Effect of a Stretch of Smooth Turf. Upper Right—A Garden in Greenwich Village, in the Heart of New York City. The Surrounding High Board Fence Is Hidden by a Decorative Lattice and Vines. This Little Garden Is Small, Therefore Formal, and Illustrates What Can Be Done With a Backyard Right Down Town. Below Is One of Those Homey Informal Places Where Plenty of Trees and Shrubbery Gives Privacy Without Seeming To. Rhododendron Softens Edges and Corners and Provides Evergreen. Shrubbery Is Generous and Loose in Growth. Great Trees Give Shade, and the Flagging Terrace Increases the Livableness of This Quiet Home-like Spot



The column called Gardening, which runs on this page each Friday, is omitted today because of the subject of the leading article.—Editor.

Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friend:

Here are three favorite recipes which we have enjoyed so much that we should like to share them with Monitor readers:

Fish Cakes

Bring to a boil
2 cups water, and
Pinch of salt. Add
6 cups flaked hominy. Cook for 15 minutes. Then add
1 can salmon, flaked into small bits, and allow to boil up well. Pour into deep pan. When cool, slice and roll in flour and cracker crumbs and fry slowly in hot butter or lard. Very delicious.

Salad

Dissolve
1 package lemon gelatin in hot water according to directions on the package. Do the same with
1 package orange gelatin. Pour each in a separate pan to cool. When gelatin has hardened mix together
1½ cups cabbage, cut fine
½ pound marshmallows, cut fine
1 small can shredded pineapple (drain off all juice). Stir up gelatin with fork until pieces are well broken, and mix it with
½ pint cream whipped and other ingredients and lightly stir together until well blended.

Egg Croquettes

Hard boil
6 eggs. Scald
¾ cup cream or whole milk, and pour over
1 cup bread crumbs. Add
3 tablespoons butter, and stir until smooth. Add eggs which have been put through meat grinder, then add
Salt and
Pepper to taste. When cold shape into croquettes and roll in crumbs, beaten egg, and again in crumbs, and fry brown in hot grease.

E. S., Ohio

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And Familiarity Bred Content

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If we gave it a name, we should have to call ours 'Medley House,'" suggested Victor. We stood in the middle of the living room gazing about us.

After the first move I still aspired to a certain perfection. After the second, I still hoped. After the third move, I went to work patiently to repair, refurbish, rehabilitate. After the seventh, I have concluded that it is no use.

"Yes," I agreed with Victor. "Note the uncertain corners, chairs whose arms are now slightly divorced from the backs, rugs which only Procrustes could make fit; tables which either protrude or retreat . . . lamps which do not chime to say the least . . . and as for curtains. . . ."

These last take a special paragraph to themselves. As I unpacked the big carton of curtains for the seventh time, I fingered each set gently as it came out for inspection. Here were the drapes Victor had had made for the first tiny flat into which we had moved. They were a rich royal blue, distinctly masculine, and I had loved them. They have never fitted any house we have lived in since.

Next to these I drew out a set of filmy net curtains, together with much-faded green chintz on which gay little figures of toys, Mother Goose characters and flower pots had withstood the frequent washings of a nursery career. They were at once too young and too old for use now, so they joined the pile growing beside the chair.

Theatrical gauze. Yards and yards of it especially dyed black. It had belonged to that one nearly perfect house. . . How softly it had fingered the light from the windows, high up over the city, and toned in with the Chinese tapestry drapes. . . . These came out presently, as gorgeously cheerful, as smoothly Oriental as ever—but useless. We had never had a living room again with just one mass of windows. But one never knew, perhaps next year or the year after. . . .

A pair of bright, tulip-printed curtains. They had belonged in the perfect kitchen and here I daydreamed a little, remembering how there was still time then to keep a tall jade vase on the small white table filled with a proper nosegay. Would these fit now? On the stairs? In the kitchen? Futile. Too wide, too long, the wrong colors. The collection grew.

Despairingly, at length, I hung up some oddments of theatrical gauze in the living room, and tentatively tried the latest set of drapes, rather formal and brick-colored. After gazing for a bit, I took down two of the four pairs of ecru gauze and hung them in the dining room "just to see whether. . . ." Then on the same principle hung up two pairs of black gauze in the vacant places in the living room. Junior dashed in from school at this point and gave them a surprised glare.

"Huh!" he scorned them. "Not very cheerful." He ran out to the carton and dived into it. "Here," he shouted eagerly, coming out with an armful of glazed chintz, silkaline and pongee. "These are better."

To please him, I tried them. "No go," he agreed at length. "Well, let's have the windows bare."

Shortly after this conversation, I felt justified in an extravagance. I ordered four pairs of hand-drawn marquisette curtains and had them tailored into pleats. But the shop was busy and three weeks later, when guests came in one evening, the living room was still like that: one window with ecru gauze. Two windows with black gauze. One window bare. I had borrowed that curtain to try elsewhere. At the edge of the casings hung the overdrapes, sheepishly keeping as close to the corners as possible. There were enough of them, for once, but they were dark in a room that needed turquoise or soft green. They were single width where obviously double was required.

Victor and Junior sat in the early evening lamplight listening to music. It was a medley and Victor, meeting my eyes, grinned, for at that moment I was down on the floor, with a tape measure, vainly hoping for a miracle to make something fit.

"The room is very cheerful," Victor said. "Those black curtains are a fine background for flowers. Where are the rest of them?"

Junior glanced up at them and then at me. "I've got to like 'em too," he confessed. "You can see out like nothing at all, but the light comes in on tiptoe."

I, who had loved them from the beginning, sighed deeply. Out of a corner of the couch where they had been thrust in disgrace, I pulled the third length of black theatrical gauze and began to turn the hems. They were quite wrong for colonial furniture, but evidently right for us. When the helpful clerk had told me that marquisette was exactly Right, I should have known that such would be an anomaly in Medley House.

DOROTHY DESMOND

When Baby Eats

When baby gets big enough to sit in a high chair and begins to feed himself, little fingers soon get sticky. To obviate this, fasten a small damp sponge to the high chair by a string, and while the meal is in progress it may be instantly used to wipe any foreign substance off the little fingers, or to keep the mouth and face sweet and clean.

At the end of the meal, untie the string, wash the sponge thoroughly in soap and water, hang by the string in the sun, or over heat, and it is all ready for the next meal.

As baby grows older he will learn to pull the string up and take and use the sponge himself, and it will save many steps and much washing.

L. B.

Banquet With Bread—Using Sliced Loaves

By Irene Krieg Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bakers' sliced bread which is made to conform with the Government standard for quality loaves with a high percentage of nutritious ingredients of whole milk, sugar and fine shortening, offers many opportunities for experiment in the kitchen. Sliced bread is such a convenience and really simplifies cooking and serving when fully appreciated.

Sandwiches, for instance, are quickly made with sliced bread and are generally more uniform in size and shape than those made with home-sliced loaves. Two kinds of bread are now being recommended in one sandwich—one slice of white and one of whole wheat. The combination makes a blend of flavors which lends variety to almost any sandwich.

Ribbon Variety

Ribbon Sandwiches are made by arranging the bread in units of five slices each—they may be all one kind of bread or alternating slices of white and whole wheat. For daintiness all crusts are trimmed off. (These may be set aside to be dried and used for other purposes.) Smooth, creamy fillings are spread in variegating tints between the layers, to unite flavor and color. The gastronomic appeal of the following combination of fillings is worth consideration: pimiento cheese, chopped hard cooked eggs blended with mayonnaise, ham salad, and creamy pimiento cheese repeated.

To ensure the "ribbons" holding together the units may be wrapped in damp towels and set aside until almost time to serve, at which moment they may be divided into from four to six half-inch slices. A plate of delectable morsels will be the result. Stuffed olives, pickle fans, and radish roses will make a garnish that gives emphasis to the color scheme.

Thin Thin Slices

Thin thin sandwiches may be achieved by using a very sharp knife to split slices of day-old bread into a thinness that is desirable for many uses. Place a slice flat on the cutting board or table and start the knife at one corner with a sawing-like motion working right through the slice, and suddenly there will be two thin slices where there was one medium slice before. Cookie cutters of various sizes and shapes suggest assorted sandwiches in the thin thin style.

Sandwich Circus

To illustrate — chicken sandwiches need no identification tag when they are cut with a chicken shaped cutter. A sandwich circus may be presented with an array of fun provoking animals, or a gay merry-go-round with its galloping ponies. In lieu of assorted cookie cutters, patterns may be cut from cardboard and the bread trimmed around the edges with the kitchen shears.

Thin thin slices of rich milk bread are delicious toasted, as are whole wheat, rye, and pumpernickel when double sliced. Trim off crusts, cut across the diagonal to make points of toast for garnishing a platter or for serving with salads. Fancy cutters may be used here, too. Tiny soup-ettes are fashioned with tiny cutters. The size of a thimble or small wafer is correct for this purpose. Scattered on a cookie pan, they require but a few minutes in a hot oven to bring out their crispness and flavor.

Toasted Bread Baskets

Toasted bread baskets are quickly made from sliced bread. Allow three slices of either white or whole wheat for each basket. Trim off crusts while holding all three together so that their sides will be even and of the same slant. With the shears remove the centers of the two top slices, restack and pin them all together with toothpicks—one in each corner. Or, use a large round cookie cutter to shape the slices and a smaller cutter to remove the centers of two, securing them with a few toothpicks. A heart-shaped cutter, or other novelty pattern may be used the same way, trimming out the centers with the shears following the general outline. Bake on a rack in a moderate oven until nicely browned and thoroughly crisp. Fill with something creamed, such as chicken, fish, mushrooms, or mixed vegetables and remove the toothpicks before serving. A tempting dish may be made by dropping a fresh egg into each basket before baking, and then place in a little slower oven until the egg is set and the bread is toasted.

Toasted Pyramid

Toasted sandwiches are uniform and attractive when made of sliced bread. An exceptionally gay one may be engineered by allowing four slices for each serving and cutting them into rounds which start as large as the slice will permit and graduate until the last one is quite small. Toast to a nice color in the electric toaster or grill or, if it is important to have the bread prepared in advance or in large quantities, employ the oven again. Any desired assortment of fillings may be combined and any color scheme may be developed. The slices are put together by placing the largest round on the plate with a garnish of watercress or pickle slices around it, arranging the filling on it, covering with the next largest slice and a different filling, and so on until the smallest round is on top. These fillings may be the soft, spready kind such as described above for the ribbon sandwiches, or they may be the firmer foods such as thinly sliced chicken, ham, fresh pork, or boiled tongue, sliced tomato or cucumber, sliced cheese or hard cooked egg. Mayonnaise or sandwich spread may be served right in the sandwich or to one side. After the pyramid is constructed it may be held together with a good strong toothpick stuck downward through the center, leaving a small length above the top slice to hold a stuffed olive or to tie with colorful bow.

Sliced bread is quickly prepared for puddings, soup croutons, or stuffing by snipping it with the shears first into strips and then into cubes. The results will be more professional in appearance than is usually achieved.

The Recipes
on this page
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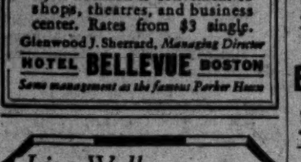


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Blue Suits Ready For Road Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—The well-dressed highway patrolman in Pennsylvania will wear midnight blue this spring. The new uniforms are on hand at the Philadelphia headquarters of the State Highway Patrol, and they will be donned officially on April 1, when it is expected that officers throughout the Commonwealth will be able to blossom out in them simultaneously.

Modeled rather after the Canadian Northwest Mounted's outfit, the uniforms are touched up in red—with a narrow stripe of this color down the side of the breeches, a wider band on the cuffs and a red cord round the edge of the cap.

The sleeves carry insignia in bright red and blue, and the cap bears a badge representing the coat of arms of the Commonwealth to supplant the plain numbered keystone.

Four patch pockets, with inverted pleats, replace the two on the old uniforms; and a turned-down, rounded collar with red accents takes the place of the stiff, standing variety used hitherto.

Cheap Bus Tested In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—Mayor S. Davis Wilson lately tested a bus on which he pins hope of a five-cent fare in place of the present 7½ and 10 cent rates. The Mayor and other officials rode in the vehicle from City Hall to the Navy Yard, and then along Broad Street to the subway terminus in North Philadelphia.

The bus is a single-deck type carrying 25 passengers, the operating cost, according to the Mayor, being 11 cents a mile, compared with the 25 to 30-cent per mile cost of the double-deckers that accomodate twice as many riders. The price put on buses of this light sort, the Mayor said, is $3950 f. o. b. Detroit.

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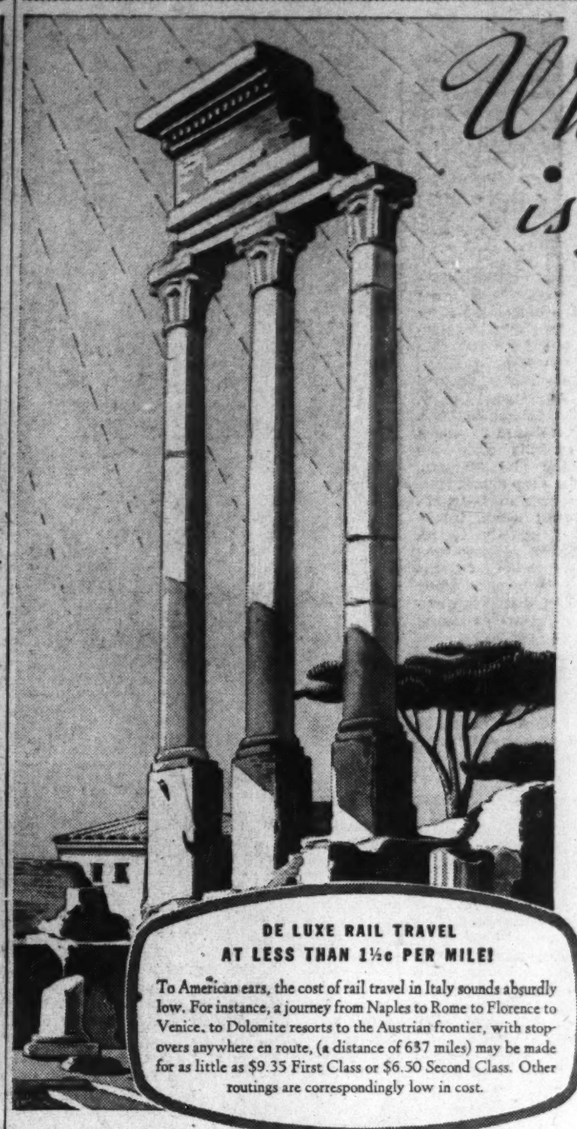
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The Home Forum

Remembered Cornish Coast

THE world is full of pleasant places in which to spend a sunny summer afternoon. If I were asked to name one of the pleasantest in my experience, I rather fancy it would be some section of the Cornish coast, where one can lie stretched on the short, sunbaked turf, and watch far below the circling sea-gulls, and the choughs darting in and out of their holes in the cliff. Still further below lies the flat face of the sea, gazing back with what Homer called "the many rippling smile of Ocean."

Each county of England has its peculiar characteristic—some picture which instantly presents itself when it is mentioned; whether it be the orchards of Worcestershire, the stone walls and roofs of Gloucestershire, the combes of Devon, or the downs of Sussex.

In Cornwall it is certainly its coast line. Even the most patriotic Cornishman—and they are a proud and clannish people—may not wax enthusiastic about the inland parts of their narrow, seagirt land, with its bleak moorlands and white clay dumps. But he is a brave man who will praise Devonshire cream in Cornwall, or deny to its people the beauty of its coast.

* * *

WHILE NEARLY ALL of it is beautiful, perhaps its most pleasing feature is its variety. On the north gaunt headlands ranging in color from deep black to slatey gray—Hartland, Cambeak, Trevose, and Tintagel—the last known to many as the legendary home of an idealised King Arthur ("Tintagil castle by the Cornish sea"), divided by wide sandy beaches such as Trebarwith and St. Isaac, Perran and Porthcothan. It is in the main a grim and inhospitable coast of few and difficult harbors. A coast well enough in summer, when one can gaze for miles across a placid sea, and know that the nearest land—if one could see so far—is America; but a different matter in winter when the great rollers come marching in across the open Atlantic, leaping hundreds of feet up the cliff face, and covering even the cliff top ankle deep in foam.

I often think there is something similar in character between the Cornish people and their coast. Survivors of an earlier race, from before the time when the Roman legions first came from Gaul, closely related to their neighbors in Brittany, they have been thrust down into this furthest point of Britain by successive waves of invaders. Compared with the Anglo-Saxons, they are a race still strangely unmixed—unless by the blood of survivors of the ill-fated Armada of Spain. While they have a surface kindliness which is common to all whose work is on the sea, it may yet cover something as fierce and hard as their own cliffs. It is indeed not difficult to imagine the scene on some stormy night a century or so ago, when contraband was run ashore, or a wreck was looted in the light of blazing tar-barrels.

* * *

THEN THERE is the south coast with its fishing villages, of which it is difficult to know whether the actuality or the names are more attractive—Mousehole, Mullion, and Mevagissey; Polperro, Cadgwith, and Looe. Its safe harbors: Carrick Roads, the Helford River, Mount's Bay, and Fowey. Its villages, named after its local saints: St. Austell, St. Blazey, St. Ewe, and St. Teath—St. Michael Penkevil. Who was he, one wonders, to have so fine a name? Villages named quaintly after one knows not what: Manaccan and Mawgan, Lanteglos and Gweek, whose very names sing. Above all the great rocky headlands—Land's End, facing south and west; bleak, inhospitable, arid and unpleasing; and the Lizard, how different from it, with its gorse-covered commons and its cliffs of serpentine rock, embracing tiny coves floored with pure white sand, washed by water so limpid that one can see the bottom, lying fathoms deep, as clearly as if only a few feet below the surface.

I well remember my first visit to it; when, having reached Helston after dark, we drove the ten long miles to the point in a lumbering, two-horse bus, a matter of some two hours; we children growing sleepier and sleepier, to be only thoroughly awakened by the scent and sound of the sea at our journey's end.

* * *

HOW EAGERLY DID we run to look at the view next morning. Housel bay lying, it seemed, almost directly beneath us, with the Lizard lighthouse and its twin towers on the right-hand headland, and Lloyd's signal station—the first place "spoken" by homeward bound ships—on the left. Now the lighthouse has but a single light, and wireless has robbed the signal station of its importance. But the great liners still pass to and fro, rounding this southernmost point as closely as possible, so that on still days one can hear their bands playing on deck.

Less than twenty years ago the whole stretch of the coast was traversed by a continuous cliff path, marked in difficult places by white painted stones to guide the coast-guards on their beat at night, or in thick weather. Now this patrol is no longer maintained, so that the paths are rapidly falling into disrepair. It is no longer as easy as it was everywhere to follow the cliff edge. Nevertheless afoot is still the ideal way of seeing this coast, since it is only touched in places by roads; and even those who cannot find time to follow the whole in this way, will do well to walk round some of it, be it only the Lizard, the part round Boscastle and Tintagel, and that section west of St. Ives, which lies near Gurnard's Head.

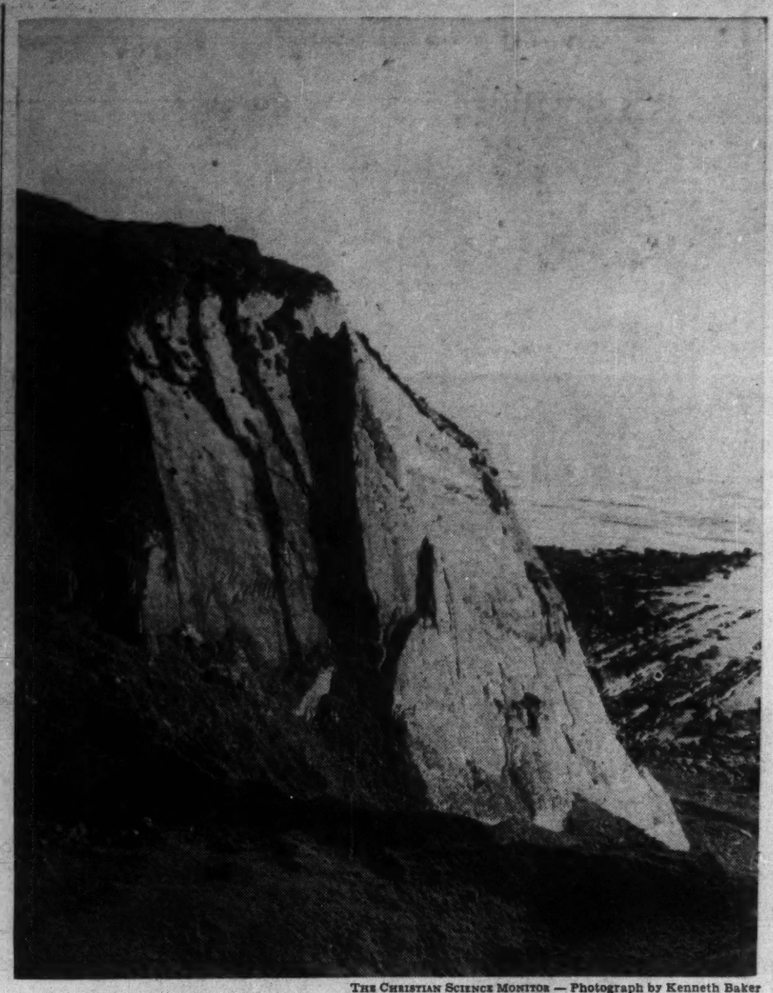
* * *

THE CLIFFS TO the east of Tintagel provide some of the best scenery on the North coast, while at Bossiney, about a mile distant, is one of the finest bathing-places—at high tide a deep natural swimming bath, at low a fine open beach—till recently guarded by a strange natural feature, the Elephant Rock, so named for its likeness to that animal's head. Alas, during last winter's storms the elephant lost his trunk, and with it most of his interest and picturesqueness.

The great charm of these Cornish beaches lies mainly in the fineness and whiteness of the sand—not unlike the "silver sand" with which one used to clean stirrup irons and bits before the days of chromium plated radiators—and this ensures the absolute cleanness and clearness of the water.

Kennack sands, on the east side of the Lizard, is another stretch peopled with pleasant memories for me. On my last of several visits, we lived there for a time in a caravan, some hundred yards only back from the shore. Coming down to the sea-smooth sands just after sunrise, when one shared them with nothing but the dawn wind and the sea birds, and wading out along the golden pathway of the sun till one could dive under the clear chill water, is something which no one who has experienced it can forget. Something of value which those who have never known it have missed.

K. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Kenneth Baker

THE CLIFFS NEAR BUDE, NORTH CORNWALL

March Seacoast

HERE where last year's bayberry leaves have thinned
And hang rustling and sere,
And the dry sea grass flattens under the young wind
In the swept drifted hollows of clean sand,
The gulls are possessors of the shore at this time of year;
Sea gulls, the inheritors of this edge of land.

White gulls, their shadows winging over clean sea-polished shells,
White fleecy clouds in intervals of sun
Blowing along the wind-swept arch of sky,
White wave crests breaking on the curl of gray-green swells
And sending their feathery spray nigh,
Racing and tumbling, now that the vernal equinox is begun.

Fleet motion and action of wind on flashing sea
And scudding silvery flecks of cloud
Mottling this beach with alternate dark and light,
The gulls wheeling, joyous and loud:
Was there ever such natural gaiety?
Was ever a scene so astonishingly, darkly bright?

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Into Boston and Back

AS I REMEMBER, it took several changes of horses and approximately two hours to run a car to Boston and back again on either the Brattle Street line or the Mt. Auburn Street line.

Between the two car routes, however, a very distinct social line was drawn.

Though cars and service on both routes were almost identical, the fact remained that generally speaking nobody except day-laborers ever patronized the Mt. Auburn Street line at either morning or night, if he could help it.

Bristling with sticks and staves, pronging with pitchforks, glinting with shovels and hoes, our brawny, jovial Mt. Auburn Street neighbors just naturally commandeered the traffic to themselves.

The Brattle Street line on the contrary was patronized almost entirely by the élite, leisurely ladies bound on some shopping or social errand, leisurely gentlemen faring forth to college classroom or law office, quiet-mannered children on their way to or from their private schools.

No man ever carried a gleaming pick or shovel in a Brattle Street car. No lady wore a bright shawl over her head. Quiet manners conformed with quiet methods. Everybody along the line knew everybody else and spoke invariably with courtesy and consideration. Nobody pushed or jostled or scrambled for seats.

All children of course chose naturally to stand on either the rear or the front platform. The back platform was considered perhaps the more refined place for little girls to stand. But the front platform was infinitely more amusing. No child, however, would have dreamed of entering the car by either door without first "making his manners" to the pleasant man who always presided there so genially as host. . . .

Sometimes, if the driver was in a particularly friendly mood we were allowed to drive the horsecar ourselves, snatching the reins into our own hands for the all-too-brief moments of glory, or if we were strong enough were bidden to turn the grinding brake that stayed our seemingly swift progress long enough for Professor So-and-So or the Reverend This-or-That to hop aboard. No great sea-captain steering his course over a trackless sea, or swinging abruptly to anchorage on the edge of a coral reef, could ever have felt his responsibility more keenly than we did, as glancing back intermittently into the car itself we realized what precious lives were in our hands.

The cars themselves were rather short and chunky, with a single long bench-like seat bordering each side, and a broad aisle in the center. Thus as at a dinner-party all grown people sat side by side or else faced one another directly across this reasonably intimate interim.

But except in winter no child ever *sat* in a street car! Failing to negotiate either front or back platforms, or to achieve one of the four corner seats—as precious as the corner crusts of a gingerbread, we always knelt up at the windows with foreheads and noses pressed tight against the glass to watch the amazing panorama of city streets and houses unroll before our staring eyes.

In winter of course this was different. In winter for warmth and comfort, straw was heaped into the center of the car, and we children were only too glad to cuddle down into its sumptuous depths. Even so I remember perfectly well the cold and discomfort of the long winter ride into Boston and back. There was, however, an actual "silver lining" even to this. *Sometimes* in the straw or hay we found pennies, nickels, or dimes, that heedless people had dropped from their wallets. Though family ethics demanded always that we present the same to the conductor, it occasionally happened that the conductor's family ethics permitted him to return the treasure to us.

The grown people of course never looked for anything in the straw except warmth for their feet. No matter how high in the clouds these Brattle Street heads were reputed to be, the owners of them always seemed very glad indeed to keep their winter feet in the straw, though by some miraculous dispensation of Providence they never emerged from the car with the slightest trace of hayseed upon their immaculate persons to betray to any ribald eye the fact that to all intents and purposes they had been traveling in a portable barn.—ELEANOR HALLOWELL ABBOTT, in "Being Little in Cambridge When Everyone Else Was Big." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Grinding With The Quern

WE TOOK leave of MacLeod and the family of Talisker, and set forward. Young Coll was now our leader. Mr. Macqueen was to go with us half a day more. We stopped at a little hut where we saw one old woman grinding with the quern, the ancient Highland implement which it is said was introduced by the Romans. It consists of two circular whinstones like iron plates, roughened by having holes made in them by a pickaxe. These stones are placed one above another. In the centre of the upper one is an opening in which a frame of wood, which serves as the hopper, is fixed, and into which the grain is thrown. There are four holes in the upper stone by way of uniformity, but only one is necessary, viz., that into which a stick is fixed by which the stone is turned about. The upper end of the stick is supported by being placed in a little semi-circular opening formed of straw-rope, fixed to the wattling of the roof. The woman turned about the stick, and the upper stone had a pin of wood near the middle fixed in the under one, on which pin it moved as on an axis. The upper stone is convex, and the under concave, by which the meal falls down on all sides of it from the centre. I cannot draw it. But young Coll has promised to send me one from Mull, as he has set up a mill on his estate there, and is abolishing the quern, which is a very poor and tedious implement. I must try if Mr. Johnson can describe it. Generally two women work at it. They can grind a boll in a day, as young Coll told me. —From Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, edited by FREDERICK A. POTTLE and CHARLES H. BENNETT. (New York: The Viking Press.)

Putting Away Childish Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, in the thirteenth chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians, gives us the wonderful dissertation on spiritual love which has done so much to keep his name in the thoughts of men. At the end of the chapter he shows us ourselves as children learning to "put away childish things," as we grow up into the stature of the Christ. "When I was a child," he says—and we may perhaps think of the little Saul treading the streets of Tarsus—"I thought as a child." Individuals as well as nations might take those words to heart and arouse themselves to "put away childish things," in order that they may learn the true meaning of love, the love of which Paul speaks as never failing and greater than faith and hope.

The childishness to which Paul referred was undoubtedly the limitation of the undeveloped thought which centers around self and its doings. When we speak of someone as being "grown up" we mean that he is able to take a comprehensive and more or less unselfish view of matters that affect not only himself but the world outside his own immediate concerns.

The student of Christian Science has learned that he can best help the world to "grow up" by himself putting away childish things. What are these things that we must outgrow before we can claim our true manhood? Paul tells us in the passage quoted above that "now we see through a glass, darkly." He implies that the growth required is the growth of our spiritual vision, and throughout his epistles he points to the teachings of Christ Jesus as the means of fostering that vision. Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 350): "To understand all our Master's sayings as recorded in the New Testament, sayings infinitely important, his followers must grow into that stature of manhood in Christ Jesus which enables them to interpret his spiritual meaning. Then they know how Truth casts out error and heals the sick." By this we see that not only must we follow the teachings of Christ Jesus, but in that following, that effort after obedience, the way will become still clearer.

"Childish things" do not always leave us without some specific striving on our part. Christian Science teaches that the various beliefs of materiality must be put off more and more if we are to progress in our gain of spiritual things. There can be no standing still. These beliefs comprise a trust in matter of any kind; a belief that something can be gained by the exercise of greed, physical force, selfishness, deceit, and their concomitants. It is indeed foolish and childish to think that we can help ourselves at the expense of others, and yet that is what the history of the world tells us mankind has been believing for centuries.

On page 309 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The consciousness of corporeality, and whatever is connected therewith, must be outgrown. Corporeal falsities include all obstacles to health, holiness, and heaven. Man's individual life is infinitely above a bodily form of existence, and the human concept antagonizes the divine." The "measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Ephesians 4:13) includes no corporeal measurements; it is purely spiritual. There is no room there for material beliefs of any kind. If men will look into their thoughts and find what is unlike the Christ therein, they will see the things that have to be relinquished in order that they may "grow in grace."

It is not necessary for men to measure themselves against other men, but it is all-important that they should measure their thinking against the Christ, Truth, and perfect spiritual manhood. Men and nations comparing themselves to each other are only too apt to think in terms of material strength and wealth. They may well ask themselves of what use it will be if they find themselves masters of a world bankrupt in spiritual values. The leading thinkers of today are telling the world in no uncertain terms that the childishness of human dictatorship, of limiting national beliefs, of hatred, cruelty, and terrorism, must give way to the Christian qualities of freedom, purity, and love, if civilization is to survive. In this they are joining with the preachers and teachers of the Word of God.

Christian Science points the way in strict accordance with the teachings of the Master and of his faithful follower Paul, and speaks to all who are willing to hear, of the way of righteousness and peace. It affirms the reality of good and the unreality of error, and insists on the omnipotence of Spirit, God.

In Science and Health we read (p. 353): "All things will continue to disappear, until perfection appears and reality is reached. We must give up the spectral at all points. We must not continue to admit the somethingness of superstition, but we must yield up all belief in it and be wise. When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress, 'forgetting those things which are behind.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Zaniechanie rzeczy dziecinnych

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje sie na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W TRZYNASTYM rozdziale pierwszego listu do Koryntów Paweł daje nam budzącą podziw rozprawę o duchowej miłości, która spowodowała, że imię jego zachowało się w myślach ludzkich. W końcu rozdziału powiada Paweł, że kiedy wzrastamy w wiek Chrystusowy podobni jesteśmy do dzieci, uczących się zaniechania „rzeczy dziecinnych." „Pókim był dziecięciem"—mówi—„rozmyślałem jako dziecię." Tu nam przychodzi na myśl mały Saul na ulicach Tarsu. Jednostki jak i całe narody mogą wziąć do serca powyższe słowa i zbudzić się ku zaniechaniu „rzeczy dziecinnych" celem poznania istotnego znaczenia miłości, tej miłości, która według Pawła nigdy nie zawodzi, a która jest większa niż wiara i nadzieja.

Dziecinność, na którą powołuje się Paweł, jest niewątpliwie ograniczeniem nierozwiniętej myśli, która koncentruje się na sobie i na swoich sprawach. Nazywając kogoś „dorosłym" sądzimy, że może on patrzeć na rzeczy z pewnym rozumieniem i mniej więcej niesamolubnie, co wywiera wpływ nie tylko na niego samego lecz i na świat poza jego osobistymi sprawami.

Każdy uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej poznaje, że najlepiej dopomoże światu, aby świat „wyrósł" z rzeczy dziecinnych, jeśli sam ich zaniecha. Jakież to rzeczy, z których musimy wyrosnąć zanim możemy rościć sobie prawo do prawdziwego wieku męskiego? W powyżej przytoczonym ustępie Pisma Św. Paweł mówi nam, że „teraz widzimy przez zwierciadło i niby w zagadce," to znaczy, że wymagane wzrastanie jest wzrastaniem duchowej wizji, a treść jego listów wskazuje, że nauki Chrystusa Jezusa są środkiem żywiącym tę wizję. W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Dla zrozumienia wszystkich nieskończenie ważnych przypowieści Nauczyciela naszego przytoczonych w Nowym Testamencie naśladowcy jego muszą wzrość w miarę męża doskonałego w Chrystusie Jezusie, co da im możność wytłumaczyć jego duchowe zamierzenie; wtedy będą oni wiedzieć jak Prawda wypędza błąd i uzdrawia chorych" (str. 350). A więc widzimy, że nie tylko musimy iść śladem nauk Chrystusa Jezusa lecz, że w naśladowaniu go, czyli w wysiłku posłuszeństwa, droga staje się jeszcze bardziej jasną.

Bez pewnych specjalnych wysiłków „rzeczy dziecinne" nie zawsze nas opuszczają. Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, żeśmy powinni coraz więcej pozbywać się rozmaitych materialnych wierzeń o ile celem naszym jest postęp w zdobywaniu rzeczy duchowych. Niepodobieństwem jest stać na jednym miejscu. Materialne wierzenia oznaczają wiarę we wszelkiego rodzaju materię, wiarę w to, że się cokolwiek zdobywa przez chciwość, fizyczną siłę, samolubstwo, podstęp i to, co im towarzyszy. Niedorzeczną i dziecinną jest myśl, że cudzym kosztem można sobie pomóc, a jednak dzieje świata mówią, że ludzkość przez całe wieki w to wierzyła.

W "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Musimy wyrosnąć ponad świadomość cielesności i ponad to wszystko co z nią się wiąże. Cielesne fałsze zawsze są przeszkodą do zdrowia, świętości i nieba. Indywidualne życie człowieka nieskończenie przewyższa cielesną formę istnienia, a ludzkie pojęcie przeciwstawia się boskiemu" (str. 309). Miara „zupełnego wieku Chrystusowego" (List do Efezów 4:13) nie zawiera w sobie cielesnych miar; jest to miara czysto duchowa. W niej nie ma miejsca dla żadnych materialnych wierzeń. Jeśli ludzie zajrzą w swe myśli i znajdą w nich coś niepodobnego do Chrystusa, będą to rzeczy, których trzeba zaniechać aby móc „wzrastać w łasce" (Z ang. przekładu Biblii, z II Listu Piotra 3:18).

Nie powinniśmy oceniać siebie przez porównanie z kimś innym, ponieważ rzeczą jest nader ważną, aby Chrystus, Prawda, i doskonałe człowieczeństwo duchowe było miarą naszego myślenia. Jednostki i całe narody oceniający siebie przez porównywanie z innymi mają skłonność do myślenia tylko kategoriami materialnej siły i materialnego bogactwa. Należałoby im zapytać siebie, jaki odnieśliby z tego pożytek, gdyby okazali się panami świata, który stracił cały zasób wartości duchowych. Przodujący myśliciele doby obecnej mówią do świata dobitnie, że o ile cywilizacja ma przetrwać dziecinność ludzkiej dyktatury, ograniczających narodowościowych wierzeń, nienawiści, okrucieństwa i terroryzmu muszą ustąpić miejsca Chrześcijańskim cechom wolności, czystości i miłości. To łączy ich z kaznodziejami i nauczycielami Słowa Bożego.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska w zupełnej zgodzie z naukami Nauczyciela i jego wiernego naśladowcy Pawła wskazuje drogę i każdemu chętnemu mówi o tej drodze sprawiedliwości i pokoju; potwierdza rzeczywistość dobra i nierzeczywistość błędu i kładzie nacisk na wszechmoc Ducha, Boga.

W Science and Health czytamy: „Wszystkie rzeczy nadal będą znikały aż ukaże się doskonałość i będzie osiągnięta rzeczywistość. Pod każdym względem musimy pozbyć się widmowości. Nie należy wciąż przypuszczać, że zabobon jest czymś lecz musimy natomiast wyrzec się wszelkiej weń wiary i być mądrymi. Gdy poznamy, że błąd nie jest rzeczywisty będziemy gotowi do postępu „zapominając co za mną'" (str. 353).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Almond Trees

THERE they stand by the railings of an old London garden, one of those large gardens to which the occupants of the massive houses surrounding it are allowed access. I have watched those trees for many days during the dullness and sleep of winter, and only one who knew them intimately could tell of their bright future. Close by there are other trees; and in the tall chestnut two pigeons were busy as early as January, flying around a last year's nest as if looking for inspiration or for practical housing for their needs.

* * *

I SHARED MY secret of the almond trees with a friend one day. "See," said I, timorous of sharing my thought, "soon those two almond trees will be giving joy to hundreds who pass by. All of a sudden, it comes, the soft tender pink, and I pray for the holding of 'the winds in His fists' that the frail petals are not scattered." My friend, a country dweller, scoffed: "Trees? Trees? Those black, grubby, smutty things! Do you call those trees?" But I held my peace and pondered.

* * *

How I LOVED those trees! True to their nature, they stood during the fog and mist and rain of a huge city, midst the noise of busses, lorries, scurrying feet. And I loved them because I saw them as they really were—almond trees which would bloom even before the sign of the leaves appeared, yea, even as the Bible says in such beautiful language, "and, behold, the rod of Aaron . . . was budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds."

* * *

THEN ONE DAY, in the second week in February, joyously I stood and looked, for there, low down on one branch, was the first faint tint of pink. I longed to linger, to watch for their coming, to greet the others as they followed, to caress them; and, best of all, I longed to share my joy with another. As I stood shyly contemplating, a cockney voice greeted me: "See it, Missie? I did, too—first thing this morning." And turning, I beheld a taxi-driver from a near-by stand. We exchanged smiles over our mutual joy as he continued: "I've seen that tree in blossom all this long dull winter."

* * *

THE WINDS HELD, and day after day they came, those lovely dainty blooms, till they finally gave place to the bronze tips of leaves clamoring for attention. Almond trees! Aaron's rod! Eyes that see and believe.

C. M. M.

Thanks to Buddy

WHILE I was away,
Spring came into my home today,
And left Pussywillows
On my table!

HELEN HIXON

City Lights

SUDDENLY, magically,
blossoms burst on unseen vines—
scentless moon flowers
of the night.

MYRTLE E. CAGE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Financial News Page 13 Trade Comment

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1937

Preservation Of N. H. Lakes Sought in Bill

Measure in Legislature Would Maintain Them at Most Beautiful Levels

Neglected in Past

Broken Dams and Excessive Use of Water Cause of Unsightly Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 26—New Hampshire's lovely lakes, comprising one of the State's most attractive features to summer visitors, would be maintained at their most beautiful levels throughout the summer, instead of being allowed to sink to an often unsightly condition because of broken dams and excessive use of water by private concerns, under a bill just introduced in both branches of the Legislature.

The measure introduced simultaneously, under a suspension of the rules, in the House and the Senate, is an administration bill designed to meet the problem of fluctuating water levels in recreational lakes and ponds of the State. It would accomplish this by placing control of water levels in the hands of the Water Resources Board, instead of the Public Service Commission—giving the board considerably enlarged powers.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Francis P. Murphy expressed his interest in this problem. Many beautiful water bodies of great potential recreational value to the State become practically valueless in the important months of July and August, either because dams at their outlets have been permitted to fall into a condition of disrepair or the users of water at the outlets disregard the needs of shore owners.

At the request of Governor Murphy, the State Planning and Development Commission appointed an advisory committee to study this problem. The group has completed its efforts and has prepared the proposed law. The measure recognizes the soundness of the Governor's policy of utilizing existing facilities instead of setting up new ones. The members of the Water Resources Board are designated the members of the Water Control Commission. They continue to serve without compensation, except such as may be fixed by the Governor and Council.

The technical facilities of the Water Resources Board make it the logical department to take on these additional duties and, further, to relieve the Public Service Commission of its authority with respect to dams, which after all has little relation to its primary duty of regulating the rates of public utilities.

Uner the provisions of the bill, the water control commission may, on its own motion or on complaint, investigate conditions affecting the use and enjoyment of any inland public water and any instrumentalities connected therewith. If it finds the use of the water to be lawful, the commission may recommend changes in the use of the water and also estimate all damages which would be occasioned by making changes in the use which would be in the public interest. Should the commission find the use to be unlawful, it reports its findings to the attorney general, who may institute appropriate proceedings in the courts.

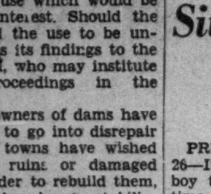
In the past, owners of dams have permitted them to go into disrepair and oftentimes towns have wished to acquire the ruins or damaged structures in order to rebuild them, beautify the lake shores, stabilize the water level and increase the taxable property in the town by making available desirable shore property for summer residents.

This bill provides that if an owner of a dam fails to repair it and to comply with the orders of the Commission, a town after a vote authorizing that action, may take the dam and appurtenant property by eminent domain proceedings.

Flood damage is sought to be minimized by requiring submission of records of water levels to the Commission so that it may at all times be able to estimate the remaining storage capacity of reservoirs and lakes. When an emergency exists or is threatened because of stored waters, the Commission may recommend such action by the owner or manager of a dam with respect to the release or withholding of water as the Commission deems necessary in the public interest.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, and cool tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and continued cold; possibly snow in northwest portion tonight and Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and continued cold, probably local snows in north and central portions tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, probably strong at times over south portion and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	Minneapolis	4	4
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	16	16	New York	36	34
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	10	10	Philadelphia	30	28
Jacksonville	62	60	St. Louis	24	24
Kansas City	26	26	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	50	48	Washington	32	32
Miami	72	70			

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 26.
B—Minimum, March 25.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:06 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 11:38 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:33 p. m.

Plan to Liberalize Harvard Board Fails

Boston News Today

Harvard Liberal Group Counted Out

Harvard alumni, it was learned today, just missed an opportunity to vote for four graduates whose post-college records have been distinctly liberal, if not radical, in their participation in public affairs, who were nominated for membership in the august board of overseers.

Mathematics of a signature recount defeated the move to liberalize the governing board.

Anonymously sponsored petitions bearing 204 signatures nominated Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties League; Corliss Lamont, a member of that group; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago, a member of the Civil Liberties Committee jailed in a strike disorder four years ago; Lloyd Kirkham Garrison, liberal dean of the University of Wisconsin and former chairman of the Labor Relations Board; and Judge Julian W. Mack of New York City, whose recent attacks on Hitler for his anti-Semitic policies stirred wide comment.

Judge Mack's name was the only one to pass the election committee of the board—because his name had already been certified on another petition.

Gaspar G. Bacon, chairman of the committee on elections, reported today in a letter to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, that the nomination petition, enrolling 204 names, actually carried only 84 which were found to be eligible to vote in the spring election. The nominations, therefore, were tabled.

'Raw' Is Forecast For Easter Sunday

Easter will be raw, windy and overcast—"but not necessarily stormy"—according to meteorological data compiled by the local weather bureau today. The day will not be ideal for the annual parade of fashions, the forecaster says.

Trying to find some cheering note, he ran back over the records to 1880 and here's what he found:

Clear Easters, 25; partly cloudy, 15; cloudy, 17; coldest (April 1, 1923), 13 degrees; warmest (April 10, 1887), 80 degrees; enough rain or snow to be measured, 12, with two reporting a fall of snow. More than a dozen Easters in the period recorded temperatures in the 60's and April 14, 1895, led as the rainiest Easter with a precipitation of 1.5 inches.

Co-operative Bank Loans Up $1,000,000

New home loans granted through Massachusetts co-operative banks during February show a gain of more than $1,000,000 above figures reported for new home construction a year ago. Suffolk and Norfolk counties are rated second and third in this increase.

The southern half of Suffolk county showed a 103 per cent gain and Norfolk county a gain of 102 per cent.

Crew of Wrecked Freighter in Port

Rescued from the sinking freighter Bjerkli two days ago during a 60-mile gale, her crew of 16 was landed at the Charlestown Navy Yard at noon today by the rescuers of the Coast Guard cutter Chelan.

Although all of the personal possessions of the members of the crew were lost when the Norwegian freighter sank 350 miles east of Cape Cod on Wednesday night, Capt. Bjarne Sverdrup and his men appeared in good spirits. They were examined by immigration and customs authorities and housed at the Sailor's Home on Water Street, Charlestown.

The Norwegian Consul, George T. Vedeler, went down the bay this morning and boarded the Chelan to greet them before they arrived at the Navy Yard. He has arranged for them to remain at the Sailor's Home until he can obtain passage for them back to Norway.

The men were taken off the leaking Bjerkli less than nine hours before the vessel sank, her hold filled with water. Captain Sverdrup said today his men had been on continuous duty 54 hours before being rescued in an effort to save the ship from the battering of the northwesterly storm.

The Chelan, commanded by Commander Lyndon Spencer, reached the Bjerkli in answer to her S O S calls a few hours before the liners City of Havre and Hamburg.

Tax Delinquents Warned by State

Double taxation will be the lot of employers who fail to file their 1936 contributions to the state unemployment fund before March 31, the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission announced yesterday.

Under provisions of the Social Security Act, employers of more than eight persons are subject to an excise tax of one per cent for 1936 for both state and federal funds. The same provisions entitle them to a credit up to 90 per cent of the federal tax for their contributions to the state fund before the filing date of March 31.

Payments made after March 30 to the state fund cannot be certified to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for credit as falling within the 90 per cent exemption on the federal tax, the commission announced.

Hurley Sends In His Fifth Veto

For his fifth veto, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today sent back Senate Bill 121, "placing under civil service certain employees in the division of accounts of the Department of Corporations and Taxation."

Crisply, the Governor informed the Senate and the House that he had been informed that there are many other positions in the department which are exempt from civil service classification and that it was his opinion that "this protection should not be especially confined to the department concerned."

Upward Trend Continues For N. E. Business

Index at Highest Point Since 1929, Council Survey Shows

Employment Gains

Business activity in New England continued its upward climb during February of this year to reach the highest point since 1929 and record a 22 per cent increase over the same period last year, according to the index compiled by the New England Council released today.

With the exception of a slight drop between September and October, 1936, the Council's index revealed a steady upward movement since March, 1936, until now it stands at 111.8. This figure shows a gain of 3.5 per cent over January of this year.

All factors making up the composite index showed improvement in February as compared with January, with the exception of shoe production after allowances were made for seasonal variation. Although shoe production failed to show the usual seasonal increase between January and February, production volume is still well above normal levels with daily average output for any month on record. The number of pairs of shoes produced in February of this year topped the number produced in the same month last year by 35 per cent.

Spinning Industry Gains

More activity in the cotton spinning industry was recorded last month than at any time since July, 1933, when the NRA boom was at its height. Previous to that time the next comparable period was in early 1930. Cotton spindle activity in February was 33 per cent greater than in February, 1936.

In the woolen industry, as measured by wool consumption, activity improved somewhat between January and February, although the Council's index showed it to be still considerably below the peak reached in December and about 5 per cent below February, 1936.

Power production increased in February as compared with January, and during the current month has been running from 14 to 15 per cent above the same period of a year ago.

The business index for carloadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight moved steadily upward during January and February with a volume in the latter month nearly 13 per cent above the corresponding month last year.

Employment Gains

Employment in all lines of manufacturing in New England increased by 1.3 per cent from January to February and now stands 13 per cent above last year at this time.

A comparison of the volume of bank debits for February of this year and of last revealed an increase of 14.6 in 1937, and in current weeks is running above the same period last year by a slightly larger margin.

February department store sales surpassed last year by 6 per cent and the sales for the first two months of the year are 9 per cent ahead of 1936.

The following table shows how this year to date compares with the same period of 1936 as indicated by a number of generally used business indicators:

	Per cent change 1st 2 mos 1936 vs 1st 2 mos 1937
Bank debits	+ 11.2
Building contracts	— 10.9
Carloadings (Mdse. L. C. L. and misc.)	+ 7.7
Cotton consumption	+ 21.3
Cotton spindle activity	+ 25.3
Department stores sales	+ 9.0
Electric power production	+ 7.7
Industrial employment	+ 14.2
Life insurance sales	+ 7.4
Wool consumption	+ 16.1
*Woolen and worsted spindle activity	+ 22.2

*January only.

End to 'Petty' Smuggling Is Goal of Drive

Federal Agents Launch Campaign in All the Seaboard States

Many Loopholes

One of the most concerted drives ever launched against "petty" smuggling by the United States Government is under way throughout the entire country, it was learned here today.

Officials, discreetly, would not discuss the program, but admitted that renewed vigilance has been ordered among the various enforcement units of the Federal Treasury Department, now working in co-ordination, in all seaboard states, and that patrols along the Mexican and Canadian borders had been increased.

With the smuggling of liquor into the country under control and the heavy duty and tax assessed on all imports, the investigating units are turning attention to the smaller loopholes through which has trickled a steady flow of contraband, trivial in any single instance perhaps, but huge in the aggregate, it was learned.

Petty Smuggling

Preparations for the drive against small smuggling have been so intense and far-reaching that even the spectacularly successful activities against rum runners appear dwarfed in comparison. The drive is aimed at petty smuggling of perfumes, jewelry and items that are dutiable on the one hand, and against illicit traffic in narcotics on the other.

Customs guards—already under normal quota for lack of replacements as men were retired from the service—have been lent by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, to Thomas A. McAniff, Federal supervising customs agent for this district, it was learned today. Mr. McAniff works on orders direct from Washington but co-operates with Collector Maynard as with other Treasury agencies, in enforcement activities.

The guards are being placed on ships that arrive here from ports in Europe, along the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Far East, which have a reputation among federal officials as being "narcotic ports," and are stationed on the water side of the craft while in port, leaving the regular guard at the gangplank to take care of the land side.

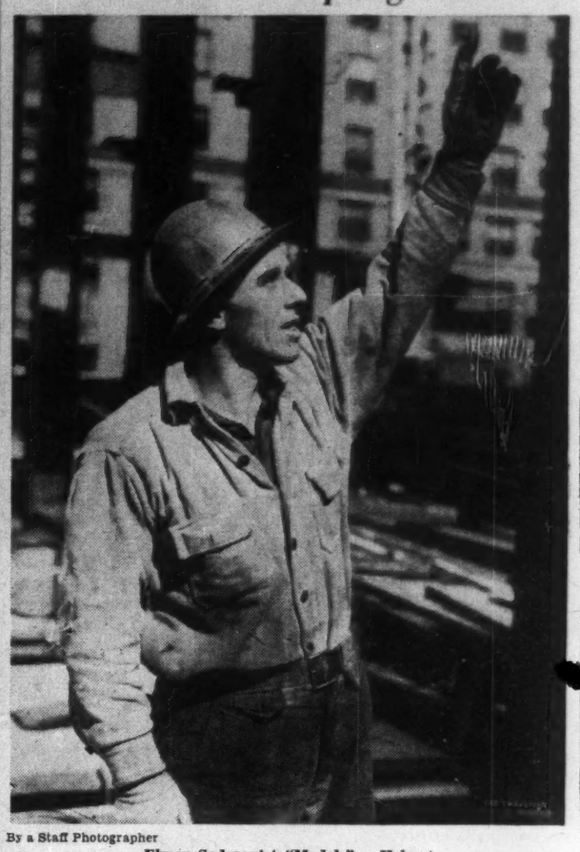
Need of Vigilance

Steps of this length have been seldom if ever adopted at Boston and are taken to indicate the determination with which Secretary Morgenthau is pushing his plan. The extra guards aboard ships are said to be for the purpose of preventing crew members from dropping contraband over the side of the ship, to small boats working for smugglers.

Lengths to which smugglers will go show the need of such vigilance. For instance officials have learned that a substance has been found and utilized by smugglers, that weights down a package thrown into the water until the substance dissolves. This keeps a package below the surface of the water for a few hours and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

The Latest in Spring Hats



By a Staff Photographer

Elmer Soderquist "Models" a Helmet

Soderquist, an Ironworker on the New Liberty Mutual Building, Is Shown Wearing One of the Safety Helmets Used by Workers of the Turner Construction Company to Guard Against Falling Rivets. The Helmets Are Yellow and Are Made of Bakelite, Resembling the Pith Helmets Used in the Tropics

Bill Authorizing State Tax Study Goes to Hurley

Only Gov. Charles F. Hurley's signature was needed today to establish a special commission to investigate thoroughly the subject of the state, county and municipal expenditures and the entire Massachusetts tax structure.

The legislation authorizing appointment of the seven-member commission received final action in the Legislature yesterday and is before the Governor for signature. Governor Hurley recommended the commission in a special message to the Legislature early this year.

Snag in Senate

Although at the time it was expected the bill would be acted upon speedily, it struck a snag in the Senate where a small group of Senators delayed action. Later, it was discovered the omission of a comma in the bill limited the commission's powers so that it would have been prevented from investigating the problem of personnel, considered one of the most important parts of the study.

It is expected that when Governor Hurley signs the bill he will announce his three appointees, one of which is expected to be Thomas H.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Hurley Message On Flood Control Due Next Week

Gov. Charles F. Hurley will send a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature next week, submitting for ratification the interstate compacts regarding flood control on the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, announced this morning.

Work on the Merrimac compact will be completed within a day or two, according to Mr. Dever, and the Connecticut River compact is now in final shape, ready for submission. Both, he declared, are entirely acceptable to Massachusetts, and it is necessary to get quick action because the Vermont Legislature, which must also ratify the Connecticut River compact, is likely to prorogue within three weeks.

If the compacts are ratified by all the four states concerned, Mr. Dever stated that work on both projects will begin by July 1.

The cost of the two Merrimac dams is estimated at $5,277,000 with land damages of $2,285,000. They will be constructed at Franklin Falls and Blackwater, N. H.

According to the Attorney General the initial two dam program in the Merrimac Valley will save annual flood damages of $696,200, while the comprehensive plan would save $920,100. In the Connecticut Valley, he said, the savings would be $486,000 and $795,000 respectively.

In the case of the Connecticut River Valley the eight dams would have saved $5,000,000 damages in the 1936 floods alone, Mr. Dever asserted, and the full 20 dams would have saved $12,000,000.

Flood Control Pact Ratification Urged By Cross of Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26—Plans to obtain ratification of the first interstate flood control compact in the history of the country moved forward today as the Connecticut Legislature had before it a message from Gov. Wilbur L. Cross urging approval of a four-state treaty for control of the Connecticut River.

Governor Cross urged haste in ratification to obtain federal funds to cover cost of building eight dams. Otherwise, these federal monies "will necessarily be transferred to projects in the Middle West," he warned.

Photostatic copies of the agreement, drafted by a committee named by the governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, were sent to the other three states for action there.

Cost of land for the dams and adjoining reservoir will be divided among the four States as follows, the Governor informed the legislators: Massachusetts, 50 per cent; Connecticut, 40 per cent; Vermont and New Hampshire, each 5 per cent.

The total cost of land, as announced previously by Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, of Massachusetts, is to be $2,700,000. Of this the Bay State therefore will have to contribute $1,350,000; Connecticut $1,080,000; Vermont and New Hampshire each $135,000.

So far as Connecticut is concerned, Governor Cross suggested that the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Bill to Abolish Senate Is Heard

Addressing the Committee on Constitutional Law, Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill today defended his bill for a unicameral legislature as an economy measure and recommended to this end that the Senate be abolished. Representative Morrill was the only proponent.

Gallantly, one member of the committee, a Representative, offered as his solution, "if this is really in the interest of economy," that the Senate be retained and the House eliminated.

C. I. O. Leader Reveals Move To Rule Mills

Workers May Refuse to Cut Cloth for Non-Union Plants

Others Deny Plan

Maine Official Takes Steps to Bring Accord in Shoe Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26—Leaders of the Committee on Industrial Organization here were believed in labor circles today to have disclosed inadvertently the major weapon to be used in bringing thousands of textile workers throughout the country into their organization.

The plan, according to a statement by Joseph A. Sylvia, chairman of the Rhode Island C. I. O., is to have clothing workers affiliated with the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America refuse to cut cloth woven in non-union mills.

Union Pressure

"The C. I. O. will spend $1,500,000 to organize the textile industry," said Mr. Sylvia, "and if manufacturers do not sign an agreement, there will be no strike, but they cannot sell their cloth as the garment workers will refuse to cut it."

In New York today, however, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and generalissimo of the C. I. O. textile drive, denied the reported plan, saying: "There's nothing to the report at all. It's made completely out of the air.

During the general textile strike of 1933, the United Textile Workers of America sought to work out a similar alliance between weavers and clothing workers. They asked Mr. Hillman to join in such a plan, but he declined.

New Proposal Made

A year ago, officers of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, a branch of the UTWA, went to New York, and sought a similar pact, but officers of the Amalgamated insisted they increase the UTWA membership first.

Now, the giant C. I. O.-sponsored drive in the textile industry is being directed by Mr. Hillman himself with the aid of a $500,000 contribution from the Amalgamated, and the picture is said in Rhode Island to have changed.

Maine Commissioner Seeks Strike Accord

LEWISTON, Maine, March 26—Charles O. Beals, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, arrived here today and planned to confer immediately with C. I. O. representatives and manufacturers to offer his services as neutral arbitrator in the two-day-old shoe strike, Maine's first C. I. O.-sponsored walkout.

Commissioner Beals was told by William J. Mackesy, chief C. I. O. organizer in this district, that arbitration looked doubtful at present, as manufacturers were firm against recognizing the C. I. O. Mr. Beals conferred also with Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England branch of the C. I. O., who arrived here last night for an indefinite stay.

At noon today the commissioner had not contacted manufacturers, but intended to do so at once. He expressed hope for a rapid settlement of the strike.

Pickets on Watch

In the meantime, the second day of the so-called general shoe strike saw pickets greet workers as they arrived to enter each of the 20 factories which normally employ 6200 persons.

Less than 1000 of the 6200 workers were idle, it was estimated, although C. I. O. leaders claimed sufficient numbers on the street to cripple production in all factories and to bring a shut down in the near future.

Union organizers here face a difficult problem and recognize it. The last time shoe workers struck they lost wages with no compensating benefits. Therefore, many workers are skeptical. Mr. Hapgood has told them, however, that he has a "$2,500,000 fund" behind him to see that none of them "starve or is evicted."

Leaders at Scene

C. I. O. forces were bolstered by the arrival of Thomas Burns, international president of the United

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Schooner Ordered Put in Readiness For President

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 26 (AP)—George Brodeur, superintendent of a Fairhaven boatyard, today said that instructions he had received from the owner of the schooner Sewanna indicated that President Roosevelt would cruise New England waters again this summer.

Mr. Broder said that Harrison Tweed of New York, owner of the boat, informed him he had virtually completed arrangements with James Roosevelt, son of the President, for chartering the schooner for the coming season.

Mr. Tweed instructed him, Mr. Brodeur said, to arrange for the installation of a new 40-horsepower Diesel engine in the Sewanna and to outfit her so that she might be ready for June 1.

Sit-Down Strike Too Tame, Newsboys Go Back to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, March 26—It's pretty hard for a normal boy to sit still for any length of time—even when he's on a sit-down strike for a quarter-cent raise in pay for delivering the pile of papers he happens to be sitting on in a railway station.

That seems to be the main reason for the speedy collapse of a strike which threatened the breakfast table reading habits of a great many Presque Isle families the other day.

With the "sit-down strike" idea sweeping the country as the miniature golf craze did several years ago, one of the five Presque Isle boys who deliver the Bangor Daily News here saw no reason why wielding the sit-down club over the head of the circulation manager in Bangor would not produce a pay raise for him as a result of the usual compromise.

The other four boys, naturally, saw no objection to asking for more money since "everyone else is doing it."

So it happened on March 23 that the News circulation manager received this terse telegram early in the morning: "Demanding quarter cent raise. No further delivery until request complied with. Answer telegraph."

No it so happens that about 8 out of 10 male employees of the News worked as carrier route boys before breaking into other departments of the paper—and they did it at weekly salaries of from $1 to $1.50 per week.

It also happens that the circulation manager is proud of the fact that the introduction of the Little Merchant Plan—basing the pay of the boys on the number of papers delivered and giving bonuses for new subscribers—has resulted in a considerable increase in this rate of pay. Under the plan, the Presque Isle boys are earning from $3.10 for delivery of 69 papers on one route, to $8.33 for 185 papers on another—delivery taking from an hour to a little over two hours each day.

So the message from the strikers struck no responsive chord in his bosom.

Instead he called up an assistant, five Bangor boys, and the airport, and arranged to fly the new crew over to Presque Isle at once, armed with duplicate subscribers lists.

Before the plane took off, however, word was received that enthusiasm for the strike had worn off, after prolonged heel kicking in the more or less unentertaining station, and all except the originator of the idea had gone back to work — while the strike-leaders' route was delivered by a substitute. No, indeed, a boy's desire for activity outweighs any of his labor problems.

Vermont Faces Tax Problem To Balance $9,000,000 Budget

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 26—With the 1937 session of the General Assembly on its last lap, attention of legislators has been focused this week on proposed sources for raising new revenue needed to balance the $9,000,000 budget. Under commitments already made by the Legislature and others expected to be made income falls short by between $700,000 and $850,000.

Chief among proposals studied by the House Ways and Means Committee are the following new taxes and revenue anticipated if enacted: Bottled drinks, $193,000; cigarettes, $200,000 to $473,000; tax on pin and marble board games of which there are 3000 to 5000 in the State, $60,000; oleomargarine, $10,000; taxes on life insurance annuities and building and loan associations revenue unestimated.

A bill introduced in the House by Representative Cleveland of Reading to assess proportionally against towns and cities whatever sum might be necessary on June 30 of any year to balance the State's budget, is looked upon as a "club" to force enactment of some of the new tax proposals.

* * *

Closed Primary Voted

The House has passed a "closed" primary bill by a roll call vote of 115 to 111 after the bitterest fight of the session. Party lines were disregarded, although the minority Democrats in the House for the most part were solidly against it. A clause in the bill exempting the nomination of town representatives from provisions of the "closed" primary was admitted to be a "sop" tossed to the rural representation to assure passage. This, however, gave the opposition its strongest argument that if it was right to apply the "closed" primary to state and county officers, it was equally proper to apply it to nomination of representatives. Opponents of the measure alleged the "closed" primary would, in effect, disenfrancise thousands of independent voters in the primary election who were opposed to the idea of party registration. Representative Hunter of Corinth, sponsor of the measure, and a member of the Republican state committee, admitted it was a strictly party bill. He declared the practice of other parties having a voice in selection of Republican party nominees should be stopped.

It is generallly understood that Gov. George D. Aiken is opposed to the closed primary and from the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in the Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, Chelsea, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mitzi Green. Music by Rodgers and Hart. Costumes by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

Copley—
"Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies



Metropolitan—
"Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Bob Burns and Shirley Ross. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:15. Stage: "Stepping Stars," revue. Also Mae Questel, 3 Wiere Bros., Stuart Morgan Dancers.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Popeye," Travel picture, Miami, Florida, "It's a Living," "Oswald the Rabbit," latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Maytime," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. State: 10:45 a. m. Both theatres: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Flying Hostess," with William Cargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn and Andy Devine. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Don Bosco," Roman Catholic saint. 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40.

Boston—
"The Soldier and the Lady," Anton Walbrook. 10:53 a. m., 1:54, 4:55, 7:38, 10:21. Stage: "Cafe Internationale," revue.

Paramount and Fenway—
"Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Colonial—
Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Bach's St. Matthew's Passion, performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe chorus. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 4:30 and 8:15.

Puritan Hotel—
Musical program by the Boynton-Kisiel Trio. 6:30-8:30.

Tomorrow

Copley Theater—Federal Theater marionettes presented in second in series of children's programs. "Winter Strawberries" and "The Feather Bird." Also second episode of "Cash and Carry." 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Modern Art — Children's morning at the Surrealist Show. Under 14. 14 Newbury Street. 10 to 1.

Harvard Teachers Association — Conferences on educational problems. Discussion topic: "What Can Be Done by Science Teachers' Organizations to Raise the Standards of Teaching and to Improve Teaching Conditions in the Field of Secondary-School Science?" Dr. Morris Meister, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue. 10.

Museum of Fine Arts — "Roman Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Twentieth Century Association — Dr. Helena M. Gamer on penance in the Middle Ages. 3 Joy Street. 1.

Women's Republican Club — Dr. Charles H. Tozier, on "Where Nature Reigns Supreme." 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.



Foreign Policy Association—Ninth luncheon discussion. Subject: "Will Neutrality Legislation Keep Us Out of War?" Speakers: Gerald P. Nye, Payson S. Wild, A. Barr Comstock, Theodore Smith. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 1.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Memorial—
"When's Your Birthday," with Joe E. Brown. 10 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:36, 9:28. Also "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone. 11:22 a. m., 2:14, 5:06, 7:58, 10:44.

Modern—
"John Meade's Woman," 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent and Helen Burgess. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15 8:25.

Scollay Square—
"On the Avenue," 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. Also "John Meade's Woman," with John Trent and Helen Burgess. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:25.

University—
"Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Children's movie at 10 a. m. Jane Withers in "The Holy Terror."

Uptown—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4:30, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy. 3:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Merry Movies," 9 a. m. to 12:15.

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "The Holy Terror," 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also, "Sinners Take All," with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay. 3:28, 6:28, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Seven Sinners," with Constance Cummings and Edmund Lowe. 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 5, 8:12. Also "Captain Blood," starring Olivia de Haviland and Errol Flynn. 8:50, 11:40 a. m., 2:02, 6:10, 9:38.

Art and Sport Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Trials of N. E. Rural Mailmen In Senate Committee Spotlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — The United States Senate is in the way of getting education regarding the life of the New England star route mail carrier.

Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, leading the Senate battle for approval of the House-passed bill that would permit the postmaster-general to renew, without competition, star route contracts, is prepared to be the teacher.

Testimony given before his Senate post office subcommittee and letters received by him have convinced the New Hampshire Republican that the life of a carrier is not easy and that his pay for efficient service is less than he deserves.

Urging Senator Bridges on to special efforts is the threat, both from post office department officials and from some members of the Senate post office committee, that New England and northeastern carriers—whose present four-year contracts are now expiring—will not be given the benefit of the proposed legislation for another four years. The Senator asserts that if legislation of this intent comes to the Senate floor he will seek to kill the whole proposition. There is plenty of time, he maintains, for the northeast to receive immediate application of the proposed law, even though that section's contracts are expiring while the contracts in other regions of the country do not expire for a year or more.

Letters Received

To give color and emphasis to his crusade for the New England carriers Senator Bridges has told the Senate committee of letters coming to him, and he is prepared, if necessary, to present extracts of these letters to the Senate

For instance, regarding the difficulties of the work, Lee W. Cutting of Lyme Center, N. H., writes: "You know something of what I have been up against since last March, with one bridge gone and the other passable only to foot passengers. I have carried the mail on my back or with a pushcart over this bridge."

At a recent hearing before the Bridges subcommittee it was testified that dog sleds are used in some parts of Maine and that often in various sections of the country a carrier must regularly utilize more than one method of locomotion.

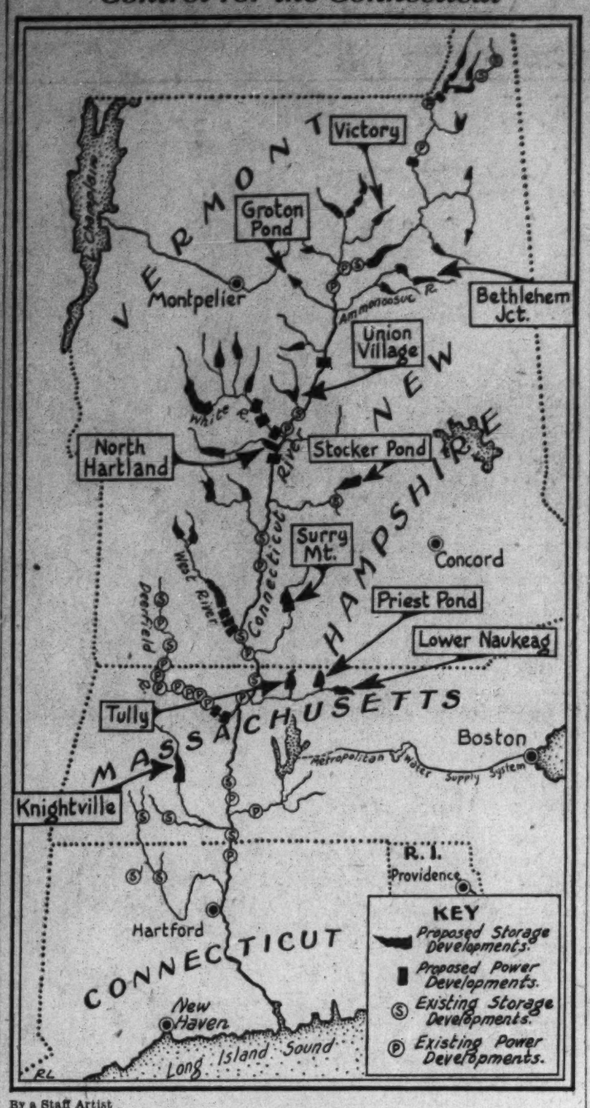
Then there is the experience of Mack D. Thornton on the Tilton-Sanborntown-New Hampton-Bristol route. It is reported to Senator Bridges that during last spring's flood Mr. Thornton spent $400 out of his own pocket to maintain service to his route and that this sum, for which he is not reimbursed, "is more than he got last year to operate this route."

Expense Incurred

Regarding expense incurred by the carriers through purchase of their own equipment, the Rev. F. D. Johnson, East Westmoreland, N. H., asserts: "We have a good man on our star route by the name of Harold Dana Ploof. He has just put in his third bid. It seems a shame that one is obliged to submit a bid below a living wage in order to hold his position after he has the equipment purchased."

Each route is bid for every four years, and since its existing contract price is always public, the contractor can always be underbid. The result is he keeps bidding lower and lower to maintain his job. Postmaster Edgar E. Hinds of Tilton bears some informal testimony touching this competitive bidding which Senator Bridges is seeking to abolish where route service is satisfactory: "It has been noticeable that the requirement of periodic bids has in nearly every case lowered the quality of the service, as so many times these routes have been bid in at less than a reasonable rate. In fact, I have in mind as an example a route which at one time carried a $2400 salary which, in the process of bidding during the past 12 years, is now down to $950 for the same mileage, and which would go even lower if it were to come up for bids tomorrow."

Control for the Connecticut



By a Staff Artist

Plan for Dams and Reservoirs
Proposed for the Connecticut River and Its Tributaries

M. I. T. Head Pictures Robot Listing 1000 Books a Second

Through the use of an electrical robot—an electronic control device—a reference library system which would provide information at the rate of 1000 references a second is not a remote possibility, President Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology told a group of educators, librarians and industrialists at an dinner in the Algonquin Club last night. The meeting marked the inauguration of the Friends of the M. I. T. Library.

Emphasizing the necessity of keeping the world's rapidly increasing store of knowledge in such a manner that it is quickly available, Dr Compton said: "Of special interest is the possibility of extending some of the techniques for automatic control of machinery by electronic devices to the problem of library cataloguing and reference. Such devices have been developed at the institute for operation of machines for automatically computing complex mathematical problems with high speed and precision.

"Plans have been suggested which make it not unreasonable to hope that the task of running down information in a library may be put on a basis of 1000 selections a second. Thus a student who wished to know what information was available in the library on a given subject would have at his disposal a card catalogue of every article bearing directly on this subject within a minute simply by pressing certain keys.

"Contrast this with the service in some of the famous European libraries, where it is commonly a day's task to obtain a particular book."

The Friends' organization, it was explained, is dedicated not to the raising of funds, but to the purpose of making the Technology library the most serviceable source of natural scientific information in the United States. Its natural science and engineering collection now totals 315,000 volumes, including rare books and a number of valuable collections.

Law Urged on Bus Doors

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Representative Alfred N. Phillips Jr., of Stamford, Conn., has proposed a law requiring operators of motor buses to equip them with at least two safety or emergency doors on each side, so arranged that vehicles could be emptied of passengers in one minute.

C. I. O. Union

(Continued from Page 9)

Rubber Workers, and Joseph Salerno, both members of the textile organization committee of C. I. O., of which Mr. Hapgood is another member. Mr. Hapgood said Mr. Salerno was combining his visit with a survey of Lewiston's textile plants, where some 4000 workers recently received their second 10 per cent increase since Christmas.

Woonsocket Mayor Averts Store Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 26—The general strike of store clerks in this city, scheduled for 10 a. m. today, unless merchants accepted a new work program similar to that adopted in Providence, was averted, at least temporarily, by Mayor Joesph A. Pratt.

With an agreement drawn up by the Independent Textile Union being slowly adopted by the merchants, Mayor Pratt arranged a conference between Joseph Schmetz, president of the I. T. U., and the merchants.

The union voted at a meeting last night to call out members, employed in 57 stores, as well as new members enrolled during the past 48 hours from 25 other establishments in this city.

Mr. Schmetz said that unless all stores are signed by tomorrow, picket lines will be formed. He was hopeful that a settlement would be reached at the conference today.

Drivers Vote to Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26—A strike to tie up all bus lines of the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, from Boston to New York and "feed in" points was voted here last night, but no date was fixed for the strike.

Drivers ask a 10 per cent wage increase and recognition of their union, the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, an American Federation of Labor union, as sole bargaining agency. The International Association of Machinists at a previous meeting voted to join the proposed strike.

Prosecution Ordered

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 26 (AP)—The state department of public utilities, which recently gave a hearing to William H. Ferguson, doing business as the West Side Motor Express, Inc., has issued an order under which Mr. Ferguson will be prosecuted in District Court on a charge of working his employees illegal hours.

This action was decided upon by the commercial vehicle division of the department which dismissed the petition that Mr. Ferguson's certificate of operation be revoked.

Prompt Action On Flood Pact Urged by Cross

(Continued From Page 9)

acquisition costs be financed through the issuance of bonds.

The location of 11 proposed dam sites, from which eight finally will be chosen, were disclosed by Attorney-General Edward J. Daly of Connecticut. One of the sites proposed in Vermont will later be eliminated, as will two of those proposed in Massachusetts.

The proposed sites are:

Vermont—Victory on the Moose river controlling a draining area of 66 square miles; Union Village on the Compomanoosuc river, controlling a drainage area of 12 square miles; North Hartland on the Ottauquechee river, controlling 222 square miles; Groton pond on the Wells river, controlling 17.3 square miles.

New Hampshire — Bethlehem Junction on the Ammonoosuc river, controlling 90 square miles; Stocker Pond in the towns of Grantham and Springfield, controlling 34 square miles; Surry Mountain on the Ashuelot river, controlling a drainage area of 100 square miles.

Massachusetts—Field River, controlling a drainage area of 164 square miles; Tully on the Tully Brook, a tributary of Miller's river, controlling 50 square miles; Priest Pond on Priest Brook, a tributary of Miller's river, controlling 18 square miles; Lower Naukeag on the Miller's river, controlling 19 square miles.

Cooley in Court Held in $5000 Bail

Charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud and alleged to have received hundreds of thousands of dollars from New Englanders by the sale of lottery and fake sweepstake tickets, John P. Cooley of Longmeadow, Mass., was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Henry N. Gutterman today and held in $5000 bail.

Chief Post Office Inspector John J. Breslin told of the seizure of a large number of lottery tickets on the Canadian National, Ltd., on March 10 when Cooley was arrested in a Boston hotel.

Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen advised the magistrate that Cooley was the principal promoter of this lottery, and that he had been operating throughout New England for the past four years, during which time he received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the sale of tickets. He charged that Cooley was active in selling fake Irish sweepstake tickets.

Cooley waived examination and furnished bail.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Paris	Mar. 27	Plymouth	Apr. 3	Mar 26, 8:00 pm	Mar. 27, 5:00 pm
Hansa	Mar. 28	Cherbourg	Apr. 4	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm	Mar. 28, 11:00 am
Aquitania	Mar. 31	Cherbourg	Apr. 6	Mar. 30, 8:00 pm	Mar. 31, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco		Apr. 3	Mar 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro		Apr. 4	Mar 30, 4:00 pm	Mar. 30, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro		Apr 1	Mar 27 4:00 pm	Mar 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria		Apr 13	Apr 8, 4:00 pm	Apr 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with the dearth of new spring (did we say spring, with the patter of hailstones on the roof still resounding in our ears?) fashions and colors popping up every day or so . . . all of which answer to the strangest words . . . it's almost getting so that a person needs a fashion dictionary in order to get around. That is, if you want to know what it's all about, and avoid that "now-you-wouldn't-be-fooling-me-with-a-name-like-that" look when the salesgirl brings out part of the new vocabulary.

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Dirndl? Read This and You'll Know

Take for instance the Dirndl. Personally we'd hate to have had a girl ask if we'd care to look at one before we were thoroughly versed in its meaning. Because until we were initiated a Dirndl could have meant most anything . . . from animal, vegetable to mineral kingdom; it wouldn't have made a bit of difference! Seriously, however, it turns out to be one of the perennial Austrian fashions that wend their way over here and find favor. With a trim fitting basque bodice, and trés voluminous skirt, the volume of which starts right out at the waistline in a definite manner. Young and frivolous . . . make no mistake about it. Consequently it's a style for the very youngish gal only.

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The Jigger Coat Another Mystery

Then there's a jigger coat . . . which could get by under any other name as far as we're concerned. A cute alias, though; and one that sort of intrigues the imagination, both in name and style. Though it may take time for you to get used to the idea that these short boxy coats (and usually double-breasted) can take the place of last year's swagger . . . or even your long coat. A two-timing affair . . . for town and sports.

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Windshield Umbrella A Peek-a-Boo Affair

Those April showers that you read about, hear about, and sing about (to say nothing of getting caught in!) are almost upon us. At least, legally, there being but a few more days to go. So the thinker-upper of the new windshied umbrella now sold at Filene's couldn't have been more timely with his exceedingly novel idea.

Really, it is the trickiest notion . . . and so very practical that it ought to go over in a big way. Closed, it looks precisely like any other umbrella. But the idea is that when it's opened up, down drops a transparent attached windshield curtain. Which naturally offers protection from the rain and wind to your face and hair. Or maybe we should have given the hair first place then . . . our curls being much more important to us than our face any day! However, to get back to the umbrella . . . it may be had in a 16-rib affair, in blue, green, black natural or brown. For $3.95. That is, that's what it'll cost you if you're satisfied to walk out with one in oil silk. Otherwise, you'll be parting with $5 . . . because you'll be wanting it in artificial silk. Right on the street floor, at the regular umbrella counter . . . "Where half of Boston meets the other half around lunch time," if you see what we mean.

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Here's a Start On Building a House

We have yet to see the man who wouldn't build himself a such-and-such or make the family a this-and-that . . . if he "had the proper tools." So that's probably why we took particular notice of the J. M. Workshop at Jordan's. Because surely with the six machines in one there'd be practically nothing a man couldn't make himself. It's as heavy as can be . . . so heavy, in fact, that you don't have to attach it to the floor (which relieves you of trying to screw it into the cement cellar floor!). A Super-Duty General Electric motor, none of the fuss and bother of changing attachments . . . and two people can work on it at the same time. Altogether, you have a 12-inch jigsaw, a 7-inch table saw, a 4-inch grinder, a steel table, accessories and a drilling attachment. And just think of the things the man could fix up around the house! It might almost pay the family to chip in and make it a joint affair. $59.50 for the whole business.

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Opportunities Rife In Opportunity Shop

Remember the Opportunity Shop . . . that used to be on Gainsboro Street? Well, before you hie yourself over there again, let us warn you that they have moved . . . and you must take yourself in the opposite direction now. To 1087 Boylston Street, where the shop now answers to the name of Miss MacLean's Style Studio.

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Other Things Worth Your Careful Perusal

You'll be keen about: Those natural pigskin bags with all the gold detail at C. Crawford Hollidge's. The chenille cord toque at Filene's. That can be worn absolutely devoid of trimming for sportswear . . . or dolled up with a veil for dressy wear. The Kickernick undergarments from Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop, 420 Boylston Street. Those clever "Fledgling" clothes for youngsters from The Children's House, at 234 Boylston Street. The type of clothing that meets the needs of the growing child . . . not to mention mother's purse. And the expert care your furs will be given during the summer months in the dry cold storage vaults of Spaulding & Riedel . . . 376 Boylston Street.

J. T.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the twentieth program of the Boston Symphony season Dr. Koussevitzky chose a list of works that might have graced one of his Tuesday afternoon historical concerts. It was made up of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F major, Mozart's Symphony in E flat (K. 543) and Beethoven's in D major. The first concert of this pair was set forward from today to yesterday, in order to make way for the performance this afternoon and evening of Bach's St. Matthew Passion, for the benefit of the orchestra's pension fund.

The solo parts in the Brandenburg Concerto were played by Richard Burgin, concertmaster; Georges Laurent, flutist; Fernand Gillet, oboist, and Georges Mager, trumpeter. In addition, there was a harpsichord continuo, provided by Dr. V. Ernst Wolff. This was the first time within recollection that the harpsichord had been employed in this work in Boston. Its use is justified by the score. On the other hand, it cannot be said to add much to a performance by a modern orchestra in a large hall. Apparently it was included in this instance because harpsichord and harpsichordist were on hand for today's concert—so why not use them?

The solo artists all performed with the virtuosity and the musicianship that is associated with their names. But even as played by Mr. Mager, the trumpet part in this work remains a problem child. Its range is much too high for the comfort of the listener as well as of the player, and the sharp tone inevitably overwhelms the gentler voices of the other solo instruments. Only in the slow movement, in which the trumpet is not used, can the full beauty of this lovely work be realized.

The Mozart and the Beethoven were brilliantly performed. There are good historical arguments for the makeup of this program. Bach, Mozart, Beethoven—with due emphasis upon their relationship as revealed in these compositions. But presumably the audiences of this series of concerts hardly need to be reminded of that relationship now. And viewed in the light of these times, this program, in spite of its theoretical variety and unity, lacks sufficient contrast and climax. A later symphony of Beethoven would have served better.

The fact is, we are getting a little concerned over Dr. Koussevitzky's programs. Formerly he could almost always be depended upon for a stimulating concert. He introduced endless novelties and revived works rarely heard. It is true that many of them were not very rewarding; but at least we heard them. Last year and this we have depended mostly upon familiar works which indeed we want to hear over and over, but not exclusively. The only important novelty so far this year has been Berg's Violin Concerto.

You have seen what has been set before us this week. Next week the orchestra is away. The week after that an all-Brahms program is announced. No doubt preparation for the St. Mafthew Passion has taken a great deal of the rehearsal time. No doubt, too, a great many people are enjoying the comfortable sense of leaning back to listen to familiar works. But that is not the way of progress. We can hear too much even of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, if we hear nothing much else.

L. A. S.

"Babes in Arms"

Dwight Deere Wiman presented "Babes in Arms," new musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart, last evening at the Shubert Theater for a limited engagement.

This is a dancing show to follow up "On Your Toes," concocted and presented under the same auspices last season. "Babes in Arms" nearly attains to the ideal of an entertainment of this sort in which the dancing would never stop while the curtain is up. There are passages of dialogue which could easily be spared in favor of an additional satirical ballet of the quality of George Balanchine's "Imagine," in which Duke McHale dances through the nightmare ecstacies of a wedding trip around the world after marrying Garbo and Dietrich. Mr. McHale adds an admirable quality of pride in the precision of his figures to a thorough equipment in varied styles of choreography. Welcome, too, would be another piece of spoofing such as the tap dance finale of the first act as the ancient Egyptians might have done it (as imagined by some youngsters who were abetted by the costumer, Helene Pons, in devising Nile fashions of 500 B. C. out of modern bathing suits, toweling, dishcloths and mops). A rousing finish thats filled with juvenile vim and enthusiasm.

Much of the harmless unnecessary talk had to do with the efforts of a bunch of youngsters, children of unemployable vaudeville actors, we should judge from the sample of their act which opens the show, to avoid being sent to some sort of federal camp on Long Island. The youngsters get up a show of their own, being at times almost too successful in putting over the idea that the entertainment is an amateur effort. On the dancing side, there can be no questioning the quality of the talent. No doubt after first-night agitations wear away there will be less insecurity on the acting side of the entertainment. Often the stage is filled with expert steppers.

Mitzi Green, having outgrown her movie moppet days, was heartily applauded for her singing and impersonations, as a damsel who pauses in her hitchhiking career to join with the juvenile rebels. Ray Heatherington plays the other lead with an earnestness that gives the story real support. Wynn Murray, as a child film star who ate herself out of popularity, sings several times with a clarity and a natural humor that merit emulation. The music deserves repeated hearing because of the fun and mockery that are woven into the arrangements. It is played with complete attention by a good-sized orchestra under Gene Salzer's direction.

E. C. S.

New Motion Pictures

Replete with hairbreadth escapes, massed battles, exciting chases and a good old-fashioned hand-to-hand encounter between the heroic hero and the villainous villain is "The Soldier and the Lady," which came to the screen of the Keith Boston Theater, yesterday. For yarns of the adventuring soldier variety, we can hardly imagine anything more satisfactory than this adaptation of Jules Verne's "Michael Strogoff," which introduces Anton Walbruck, a Viennese actor, to American film audiences.

While they were changing its title, RKO might just as well have called it "The Soldier and Two Ladies," for while the intrepid Captain Strogoff actually falls in love with one beauteous lady (Elizabeth Allan) on his perilous secret mission from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, he is saved from torture by another (Margot Grahme). The Tartar chieftain's villainy is skillfully portrayed by Akim Tamiroff. Comedy interludes by Eric Blore and Edward Brophy do not come amiss after some of the film's more harrowing passages.

The Eton Boys quartet, Cappy Barra's harmonica ensemble, a bubble dancer and some first-rate tumblers take part in "Café Internationale," the stage show.

Enjoyment of "Waikiki Wedding," the new film comedy with songs at the Metropolitan Theater, will vary with the individual's devotion to its quartet of stars—Bing Crosby, Bob Burns, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. The farcical plot concerns a press agent for a pineapple concern who has to provide adventure and romance for the pretty winner of a "Pineapple Girl" contest who finds Hawaii dull. The adventure involves a phony "sacred pearl" and numerous savage-appearing natives.

The stage show, "Stepping Stars," features Mae Questel, the voice of Betty Boop, the Wiere Brothers, who do excellent soft shoe dancing, a one-man band named Vic Hyde and chorus of 24 dancers in some ornate production numbers.

We found some quietly affecting scenes between a father and his son in "Penrod and Sam," which opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. We also found that Booth Tarkington's youthful hero has submitted to the current urge and become a Junior G-Man, who, with some of his playmates, capture three criminals. The new and alien plot embellishments were the more regrettable in view of the natural charm which Director William McGann and his players have brought to many of the scenes. Billy Mauch makes a boyish Penrod and Frank Craven is excellent as the father. The family scenes, with Spring Byington playing Mrs. Schofield, are really the most enjoyable.

The main feature is "Swing High, Swing Low," which relates to the trials attending a young woman who marries an indolent "hot" trumpeter in Panama and then sends him to fame in New York, where he promptly forgets her. Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray, Charles Butterworth and Jean Dixon are the chief players.

J. D. B.

Vermont Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

lineup against the bill it was clear to observers he had massed his personal supporters in the House against it.

The bill originally introduced by Representative Fisher of Arlington, husband of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, provided for party declaration 45 days before the primary election. A substitute bill from the committee on suffrage and elections finally enacted in the House, would provide declaration any time up to the Saturday before the primary election. But, if a voter wished later to change his declaration after having first registered it, he would be required to do so 60 days prior to the primary date. The bill exempts nomination of town and city representatives by providing practically the same procedure as in the general election, nominees of all parties being placed on one ballot.

Leaders of the opposition are undecided whether to ask reconsideration or permit the bill to go to the Senate where some feel the opposition of the Executive may be more productive of results that in the House. An unconfirmed rumor was that the Governor would veto the bill if passed by the Senate. The Governor, however, refused to give official confirmation.

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'Back Roads' Money

Another fight of the week was over the bill sponsored by the agricultural bloc of the House to increase "back roads" money from $500,000 to $750,000.

It passed the House by a large majority and was advanced on successive readings in the Senate. Senator Heininger of Burlington, Democratic candidate for Governor last fall, tagged it as the "biennial grab," a "slush fund to keep the wheels back home greased." Senator Noonan of Panton, Republican, also opposed it, declaring the program for main roads is only 60 per cent complete and should be finished first. The measure passed the Senate and signature by the Governor is assured.

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Flood Control Contract

An agreement reached in Boston Wednesday between the Federal Government, the State and the Green Mountain Power Company, in which the company recedes from its contract specifications for the flood control dam at Waterbury, in course of construction, paves the way for completion of the project. A House investigation of flood control contracts on the Winooski Valley flood control projects in general, and the Waterbury project in particular, it is expected will be discontinued.

The Government had refused to complete the dam on the Little River in Waterbury, a $3,000,000 project, because under the contract between State and power company through which the State acquired the lands and water rights owned by the company, flood control was subordinated to power development.

Investigation of the contract between state and power company was instigated by the House Judiciary Committee to determine if the best interests of the state had been guarded. At hearings held during the past 10 days, R. E. Farwell, member of the Public Works Board; Emery Melendy, its chairman; Stephen S. Cushing, chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Attorney General Lawrence Jones have testified before the committee.

Governor Aiken has issued a statement saying the company had agreed to co-operate and "has met the request of the state by accepting changes suggested by the army engineers—which are acceptable to the state."

Today, steps were being taken to end the investigation of flood control projects, but the committee expects to report its findings to date to the Legislature as authorized by the original resolution.

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Oppose U. S. Purchase

The town of Ripton yesterday appealed to the State Land Board against acquisition by the Federal Government of any more forest lands in that town. Acreage there for taxation purposes has been reduced from 25,000 acres to about 10,000. Further transfer of forest lands, Ripton residents declare, will bankrupt the town. Under proposed new acquisitions on April 1, the town's grand list of $6000 would be reduced by half.

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Oppose Half-Pay Plan

For a second time the House has rejected a proposal to retire justices of the supreme and superior courts at the age of 70 on half pay. No pension is now provided. The retirement would have been voluntary. Opponents of the measure argued there were many faithful employees of the state who had served for many years at low wages, who should be considered first. The $5000 pay of judges was deemed sufficien for them to provide for retirement. Proponents of the measure declared salaries paid by the state were much lower than the judges could have earned had they remained in private practice. An attempt at reconsideration is anticipated.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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THE PROVING GROUND OF QUALITY
Laced to the Torture Wheel, representative Douglas Shoes are battered and beaten to show that they can take it. All-Leather Construction is the secret!
MEN'S SHOES ... $4, $5, $5.05
BOYS' SHOES ... $2.50, $2.55
LADY DOUGLAS SHOES ... $3.50, $4.05
MISSES' SHOES ... $2, $2.50
*MEN'S NORMAL-TREDS ... $7
*LADY DOUGLAS NORMAL-TREDS $6.50
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BOSTON

State Budget of $71,224,000 Ready for Debate in House; Cut $228,000 by Committee

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's record-high budget recommendations, cut $228,000 by the legislative Committee on Ways and Means, today awaited debate in the House of Representatives, following the committee's report last night.

The Governor recommended an expenditure of $71,452,000, while the committee reduced the budget to $71,224,000. This sum includes a $1,163,000 reserve fund for expected increases in food prices.

The ways and means committee recommendations, if adopted by the House and Senate, will result in the ousting of nearly 40 employees appointed by Gov. James M. Curley. Twenty-six of these employees work in the income tax division as assessors and deputy assessors. This division is often referred to as the "political kindergarten." A $13,000 saving would result from the dropping of these men.

The committee also has recommended reduction of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission investigators from 30 to 25, at a saving of $7800. Two positions would be eliminated in the State Planning Board, where a $4800 reduction has been recommended.

Debate April 6

Although the committee's budget recommendations will come before the House on Monday, the debate will not open until April 6, the delay being necessary to allow printing of the committee budget.

If the budget remains unchanged in the House and Senate, the state tax will be $11,300,000, while $7,300,000 would be diverted from the gasoline tax fund. Last year the state tax was $10,000,000.

However, it is entirely possible the State tax will go higher when the supplementary budget is submitted. Furthermore, if the Governor recommends that Massachusetts's share of flood control expenses on the Connecticut and Merrimack River projects be met through regular State income rather than through a bond issue, the State tax will be much higher. Even at $11,300,000, it would mark the highest State tax since 1927, when it was $12,000,000.

The Ways and Means Committee recommendations yesterday included:

Elimination of $33,000 from the State Department of Public Safety budget, which would have provided for the appointment of 25 additional members of the state police and the purchase of an airplane for state police work.

State Hospital Jump

An increase of $89,900 in the Boston State Hospital budget to provide for improvement of facilities. A $2,110,000 building and renovation program for the hospital was turned down.

Increase of $64,370 in the total budget of the State Department of Mental Diseases.

A provision that 30 investigators and examiners in the commercial vehicles division of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles receive no pay after Oct. 1, 1937, unless they pass competitive civil service exeminations. Last year a similar provision was avoided through allowing the men to take non-competitive civil service examinations.

A $790 cut in the appropriations for the Lieutenant Governor's office, and a $500 slash in his traveling fund, reducing it to $1000.

Elimination of a $75,000 appropriation to advertise the recreational advantages of Massachusetts. A total of $30,000 still remains from last year's fund which can be used this year.

Fish and Game

A $46,000 reduction in the appropriations for the fish and game division to bring its expenditures within the limit of its license fee income.

A reduction from $45,000 to $30,000 in the Governor's contingent fund, with the Governor's recommendation.

A $13,000 reduction in the division of university extension expenditure program.

Slashing of the State Board of Tax Appeals appropriations from $108,850 to $54,425, providing only for the operation of the board until June 1. This provided an indication that legislation abolishing the board was expected to pass this year. However, such a move would mean the establishment of a new board of tax review, thus necessitating a new budget requirement after June 1.

The Milk Control Board's program was cut by $24,000, while the recommendations for the State Unemployment Compensation Commission were reduced $5000.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

Buckley, state auditor and member of last year's commission. It also was thought possible the Governor would appoint Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, and William B. Coy of Medford, whom Mr. Hurley reappointed to the Emergency Finance Board.

Likely Appointees

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, is expected to appoint Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton to the commission, while the appointees of Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, are expected to be Representatives Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip"; Arthur I. Burgess, Quincy Republican, and Patrick J. Welsh, Democratic floor leader.

In the House yesterday another move was made to reduce the legal rate of interest on small loans. Interest on loans not exceeding $300 is legally limited to 3 per cent a month on the unpaid balance.

Yesterday the House passed to be engrossed a bill lowering the rate to 2 per cent. Last year the House passed a 2½ per cent bill which was killed in the Senate.

Smuggling

(Continued from Page 9)

permits small boats "salvaging" the packages hours after the steamers pass a specified spot.

Another step in the series of shutting off possible sources of smuggling was taken a few days ago when Collector Maynard banned women sales agents from attempting to sell their buttons, needle and thread and smallwares to seafaring men aboard the ships. Admission was refused all such visitors to steamers on the grounds that none of these persons sold sufficiently large quantities of goods to be seriously inconvenienced by the loss of that business, and that it would shut off a potential avenue for smugglers to send small lots of contraband ashore.

Another indication of the seriousness with which the plan is regarded in Washington, is the setting up of a school for federal officials—particularly the executives—at which attorneys lecture on the laws and high officials from Washington tell of specific cases for benefit of investigators.

The school in Boston is being held at the United States Civil Service quarters in the Post Office Building, and is in charge of Capt. Harry Delinger.

Rabbits Hold Spotlight in Easter Display



T. A. Conroy Jr., Brookline

Exhibit at Children's Museum

Bunnies of Brass, Bunnies of Copper, and Bunnies of Countless Other Materials Have Their Places in an Easter Exhibit at the Children's Museum at Jamaica Plain

Bunnies and Dolls at Children's Museum

Two new and interesting exhibits will reward this year's Easter visitors to the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain. One is the Savary Dolls, which have been loaned to the museum, and the other the Prince Bunny collection which will be a permanent exhibit.

Mrs. Edith Savary Hall of Wareham, Mass., has found a profitable outlet for her art. She recreates the past by modeling and dressing dolls in authentic costumes of bygone days. Two important factors give these little people genuineness: first, Mrs. Hall has fashioned their costumes from portraits of the times, and, secondly, she has used cloth that, for the most part, actually dates from the era which the dolls represent. Although dolls have not been named after actual persons, their names are typical of the old families of this region.

Visitors From Past

Some of the friends who have stepped out of the past for a visit wait to greet us in the main hall at the Children's Museum. They are:

Ethan White, 1630. Puritanical is his garb and unsmiling his mien. However, the prevailing somber conventions of dress have made him long for color, and he has brightened up his suit of church-mouse brown by wearing stockings that are not melancholy raven black, but, courtier-like, are striped horizontally with vivid red and blue.

Peter Sturtevant shows Boston citizens how they dressed in New Amsterdam in 1660. Mr. Sturtevant wears a light-colored doublet with wide fringes, and is clad in the wide Dutchmen's breeches that smack a bit of the modern country club.

Styles for 1670

His spouse, Penelope Sturtevant, wears a dress showing the 1670 style. It is looped in front and has many a petticoat beneath, the outermost one being of warm, red flannel.

Susannah Mendell proclaims the freedom of 1780 from the Puritan tradition by the plum-colored gown she wears over many petticoats, and her gray fur boa and muff.

The appearance of Gideon Mendell is too worldly for him to have been a minister, or a Harvard professor of 1780. There is something daring about his fawn-colored vest with its salmon-pink trimmings. His other outstanding vanities are white ruffles on sleeves and the pearl buttons on low black shoes.

Master Samuel Briggs, aged five years, puts the birds to shame by a hat that is a combination of brown, white, green and yellow.

Josephine Ruggles wears a black-ribboned straw hat, and black velvet coat which does not completely cover her brown and white dress. The latter is trimmed with lace all the way down the front.

Jonathan Ruggles, her helpmate, greets us in one of the early stovepipes of chocolate hue, a black stock around his neck, a red coat, a vest reminiscent of brightly colored green spotted frogs, and white trousers.

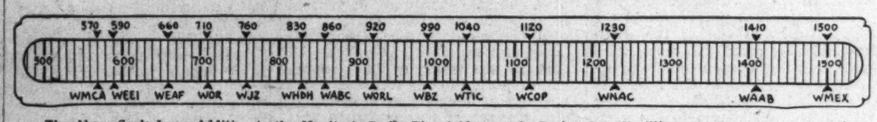
"Bunnies"

The bunny exhibition is timely, coming in the Easter season. This is the famous bunny collection of the late Mrs. Lucinda Wyman Prince, founder and the director of the Prince School of Store Service Education, now a Graduate School at Simmons.

As a hobby, Mrs. Prince collected bunnies of all descriptions and her interest in this field was the start of the bunny club whose members brought bunnies from all over the world. Her collection, recently given to the Children's Museum, totals 350 rabbits of stone, lead, silver, and many other materials.

The bunnies have been arranged in different ways some according to materials and some according to use. Many of these rabbits are useful as well as ornamental. For instance there is a rabbit on a paper-cutter; a series of three rabbits form a paper weight; a brass one is a candle snuffer; a silver one serves as a napkin ring; a big black and white china one stands guard over milady's powder puff, and still others are useful as tiles.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	Boston Symphony Orchestra	Dari Dan: sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Checkerboard	Singing Lady's Musical Play	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard: talk	Studio musicale	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News, Little Show; popular variety program	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Elsa Thompson, organist		Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports	"Musical Roundup": recording	Studio interview
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Preview of the Opera	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Rakov's Orchestra	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Studio speaker
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Musical Moments"	"Mexican Caballeros"	"Chemistry of Today"
8:00 "Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers, male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra; Fred Uttal; soloists
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers	"Singin' Sam," baritone		"Cesare Sodero Directs": soloists; orchestra
8:45	"Death Valley Days": western dramatic sketch		
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: Fred MacMurray; scene from "Call It a Day"; guest stars; soloists; Paige's Orchestra	"Universal Rhythm": orchestra; soloists; chorus	"Waltz Time": soloists; chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing
9:15	"Twin Stars": Helen Broderick; Victor Moore; orch.	Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch	Sidewalk Quiz
9:30			"Seven Last Words of Christ": sacred cantata by Calvary
9:45			
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Baron Munchausen and "Sharlie"; soloists; orch.	"First Nighter" sketch	Baptist Church choir of New York City
10:15		"First Nighter" sketch	
10:30 Talk, Rep. T. R. Amlie	Sacred cantata; chorus	Varsity Show: from campus of Denver University	"The Listener Speaks"
10:45 "Vocals by Verrill"	Sacred cantata; chorus		Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports; Chicago Symphonic Hour: Bach's "St. Matthew Passion"; soloists; choruses; orchestra	Yankee News Service	George Hamilton's Orchestra
11:15 Music; Nelson's Orchestra		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Happy Felton's Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman's Orchestra		Jack Denny's Orchestra	Happy Felton's Orchestra
11:45 Benny Goodman's Orchestra		Jack Denny's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ — National). "Raising Your Parents": juvenile forum.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch., Alexander von Kreisler, conductor.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National). National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:40 WBZ (WJZ—National). Metropolitan Opera: "Lohengrin," with Kirsten Flagstad.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "International House": forum by foreign students.

3:15 W1XAL (11.79mc). "Wild Flowers and Their Domestic Relatives."

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Department of Commerce talk on "Textile Industry."

4:00 W1XAL (11.79mc). Program in Italian by Wellesley College Italian language students.

4:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."

5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc). "This America of Ours."

6:45 WBZ (WJZ—National). NBC Home Symphony, Ernest LaPrade, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Saturday Night Swing Club": guest soloists; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National). Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC. "Gene Slate's Job Problem": dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Charles Kullman, tenor; Don Voorhees's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Professor Quiz": questions and answers.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Saturday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Mary Boland; Tom Howard; soloists; chorus; orch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Circumstantial Evidence": sketch; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Grace Moore, soprano; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National). National Barn Dance program; soloists; comedy; orchestra, Joe Kelly, m. c.

9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual). Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). Joe Cook; Stuart Erwin; Toscha Seidel; Dale Carnegie, Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; glee club; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Saturday Night Serenaders: soloists; orch.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Hildegarde soloist; popular orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Relay from National Ice Skating championships.

Sunday's Features

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Cleveland Orchestra concert, Rudolph Ringwall, conductor.

10:20 WBZ (WJZ—National). Wahlberg Brown string ensemble.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). "Dress Rehearsal": Morton Bowe, tenor; comedians; Joe Rines's Orchestra.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists.

1:15 WEEI. E. B. Rideout's long-range weather forecast.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). The Magic Key: Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano.

2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). LaPrade travelogue; organist.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air; announcements of winners.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor; Mishel Piastro, violin soloist; Deems Taylor, commentator.

4:15 WNAC (WEAF — National). "We Must Shape Our New World," Dr. Arthur Holly Compton.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). "Musical Camera": Willie Morris; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WAAB. Colonial Playhouse presents "Falsely Accused."

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National). "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc). "The World's Week": Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National). Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National). Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Lebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). "It Rings True": dramatization and music.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). "Do You Want to Be an Actor?": amateur theatricals.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Connor, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Jewels of the Madonna": soloists; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Sunday Evening Hour; symphony orchestra; Richard Bonelli, baritone.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Symphony Orchestra, Kirsten Flagstad, soprano.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Melodies From the Sky": soloists; concert orchestra.

Oath Repeal Bill Passed in Senate; Returns to House

The teachers' oath repeal legislation was back in the House of Representatives today, following the Senate's action yesterday in engrossing the bill after amending it to allow teachers to absolve themselves from the oath to which they have subscribed.

The Senate vote on engrossment was 18 to 16, with three pairs announced, not a single Senator shifting his stand from the Wednesday vote, which was 21 to 19 for repeal of the law. Yet throughout the day tremendous lobbying pressure was exerted by both camps on practically everyone of the 40 Senators.

The amendment adopted yesterday by a 16-to-14 vote allows teachers to apply to the State Department of Education or to the justice of peace, who administered the oath to be absolved from its operation. Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham Republican and opponent of repeal, filed the amendment as a hostile gesture.

Supporters of repeal were quick to note his amendment would place teachers in an unevenable position should they wish to throw off the so-called yoke of the oath, inasmuch as the names of those seeking absolution from the oath will be filed at the State House.

The Nicholson amendment also constituted another stumbling block to final passage of the repeal bill. The first House action must be concurrence or non-concurrence with the Senate amendment. Should the House vote against the amendment, the bill must go back to the Senate for further action. If the Senate still insists on the amendment a conference committee must be appointed to establish an agreement.

After the amendment difficulties are settled, the repeal bill must be enacted in both branches. Although ordinarily this is a formal procedure, opponents of the legislation can and will move to strike out the enactment clause. Success of this move would mean the defeat of the bill.

The House debate on the teachers' oath will reopen on Monday.

When Senator Nicholson offered his amendment yesterday he said:

"If you adopt this amendment there won't be one in 100 public school teachers who will ask to be relieved of the oath they have taken. I know there are no public school teachers who will teach anything detrimental to our children. It's in the schools of higher education that these doctrines are taught."

Radio Law Changed To Aid Harvard Plan

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—An amendment to the communications act to permit operation of an experimental radio station at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was at the White House today for the President's signature.

The amendment permits operation of a station without a licensed radio operator and with an automatic transmitting apparatus when the Communications Commission deems it in the public interest.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts proposed the amendment. He said experiments of the type carried on at Harvard were very helpful to radio research. The Harvard station operates on a frequency above 30,000 kilocycles.

Real Irish, Minus 'Begorrah,' In a One-Woman Stage Show

Maeve MacMurrough brought the Irish to the Charlotte Cushman Club yesterday morning; not the stage Irish with a "Top o' the mornin'" or an excess of "sures" and "begorrah's." Her program of "character sketches" was a series of portraits which could have been rendered so convincingly only by years of watching and listening to people and learning how they think. A native of Dublin, Miss MacMurrough appeared first on the stage with the original company at the Abbey Theater. After playing Ireland and England with marked success she is now making her first American tour.

The English, too, were represented in her performance, not composite "types," for, unlike some others who are a complete company in themselves, she presents definite, personal studies, with the result that although she uses no makeup, and no change of costume beyond the addition of a hat, a pair of glasses or a shawl, she becomes for the time being the thin-lipped English aristocrat trying to "improve" the villagers, the Dublin fishwife, the old Irishwoman in the workhouse, the young girl going on a holiday, the lady crossing the channel, or the country girl lost in the Underground Railway.

Miss MacMurrough projects her subject through facial and vocal expression as well as through speech. Those who became convulsed with laughter at yesterday's performance will not easily forget the English Village Meeting, the thin, ascetic features of the gentlewoman who was starting a Woman's Institute, her pathetic attempt to be rollicking with her closing invitation to give three good British cheers for the Institute — "Come now. Hip-hip-hoorahh!"—or the self-conscious benevolence of Miss Bryce-Jones, whose little speech drew such touching contrast between a deserted home, with Father at the "Fox and Feathers" and everyone else just enjoying himself, and the home blessed by the Woman's Institute, with "Father at his fretsaw, Mother knitting, Winnie weaving, and George—er—probably at the Glee Club . . . and we all lurve the British Empire, don't we?"

They will certainly not forget the old Irish woman in the workhouse, chin thrust out, lips hidden, apparently toothless gums, craftiness, misery and grim humor in her forehead and eyes. In this part especially Miss MacMurrough was realistic in every detail, even to the obvious need for a pocket handkerchief and the quite obvious lack of that accessory. Her bitter reciting of "peace an good will the angels sing, and may ye loove your broother," and her reference to the bad "characters" she had to live among in a "world o' sorrer" gave her performance a genre quality.

Most hilariously received of her pieces was the picture of the Dublin fishwife, selling "herrin's" from Dublin Bay, with her honeyed greeting to prospective customers, her good-natured humoring of the "quality" when they professed to be buying for the servants' dinner, her colorful descriptions of people who did not buy, her recollections of a wake the night before, her casting about for tips on race-horses, and her asides to another fishwife to whom she occasionally directed a customer wanting plaice, with a kindly, "Mrs. O'Leary, take the baby out of the pram and let the lady have a look at the fish."

All her portraits were kindly and sympathetic, though not sparing in the inclusion of human foibles. The young girl at the dressmaker's was giddy and excited over going to London for a week to visit "me Auntie Josie." The young woman returning from London was in all respects the country Irish girl breathing her first sigh of relief after torturing experiences in the "chube" railway, in underground lifts, and on moving staircases. And the elderly person who insisted on talking to the assistants at the Dyers and Cleansers shop on the trouble she'd had with her teeth was convincing enough when she wondered why she had not spent the £10 she paid for new ones on a mantel-shelf ornament, for that was where they were most of the time.

Miss MacMurrough will make a western tour, leaving for Chicago on April 24.

Forgotten Letter Of Whittier Found In School Attic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 26—A search of the attic in the Classical High School building yesterday revealed a forgotten framed letter written by John Greenleaf Whittier in 1880. The letter was found by James Arthur, a junior at the school, and is believed to have been placed in the attic of the present building after having been moved from the old Classical High School on Walnut street when that building was changed to the High School of Commerce several years ago.

Contents of the letter indicate it was written by the poet to someone who had written him a tribute, possibly on the occasion of the publication of his poem, "Heroes of Freedom." The letter follows:

Oak Knoll, Danvers, Mass.
12 Mo. 10, 1880.

Dear Friend,

The compliment proposed by the Worcester high school is a very great one, but, I fear, undeserved on my part. I gratefully accept it, however, as applying to my good intentions rather than to actual accomplishments. And I shall be still more grateful if any lessons of loyalty to Freedom, Justice, and Humanity are learned by the students of my writings. With thanks and good wishes for the school and its teachers, I am very truly their friend,

John G. Whittier.

Katahdin National Park Proposed by Brewster

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, Maine, has asked Congress to establish a Katahdin National Park in the vicinity of Mt. Katahdin, Maine.

He presented a bill to authorize the National Park Service to accept land, by donation. The area would include the Baxter State Park.

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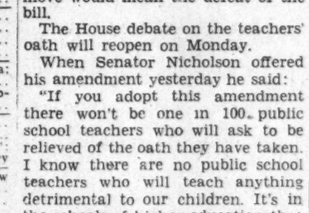
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Rangers May Play 'Home' Game on Boston Ice—'Mose' Balks at Being All Done

Bruins Might Recall Bauer From R.I. Reds

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Revived hopes for the Bruins, due to their 4-0 shellacking of Montreal Maroons last night, necessitates (happily) a glance into the future. If the Bruins continue their success against the Maroons Sunday night, they will enter the semifinal series against New York Rangers and an interesting angle is thereby attached.

By virtue of having finished higher in the standing than Rangers, both the Bruins and Maroons are entitled to name where the first game against Rangers will be played—and there is the catch. Bruins like to play the first game away, but Rangers cannot play on their ice Tuesday because the New York Garden has an ice carnival scheduled for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Now those Garden heads are perspiring freely about this because Ross has already stated that he is not concerned about any unfortunate blundering of the New York management. He wants the first game away and if he insists it looks like the first game away will have to be transferred to Boston ice and the Ranger fans can read about it in the papers.

Playoffs Elsewhere

It is nothing new for Ranger fans to follow their team right up to the finals and then face the disappointment of approaching the Garden for tickets only to find that the circus or some other attraction has forced the playoffs elsewhere. Maroons probably will be content to play the first and third games at home, leaving Rangers the second game on New York ice Thursday.

Perhaps Art Ross will heed the copious tears of the New York Garden heads and play the first game at home, or possibly he will wilt before the pleas of the Ranger fans who hoot the Bruins so heartily, but Mr. Ross gives way to little sentiment when it concerns the chances of the Bruins in Stanley Cup hockey.

A little more to the moment, however, is the right wing situation of the Bruins. Roy Goldsworthy suffered injury when dumped heavily by Conacher in the first period last night and left the club shorthanded for most of the game. Hooley Smith and Charlie Sands divided time on the three lines all thrugh the third period, with Dit Clapper doing defense duty.

Recall Bauer

The question now is whether or not the Bruins will recall Bobby Bauer from Providence to help out. Providence happens to be in the middle of an all-important series with Springfield and plays Saturday night. The Reds do not like to part with his services, but unless Goldsworthy is ready, Ross may have to take someone to help his depleted roster list and Bauer seems to be the logical choice.

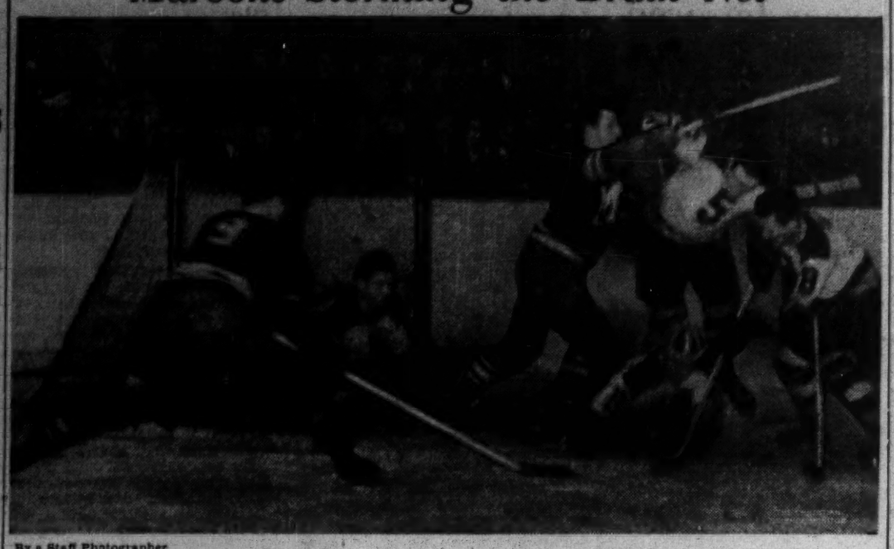
Last night the Bruins were fortunate early in the game. Lionel Conacher went off the ice to serve a two-minute penalty for his rugged checking of Goldsworthy and during his absence, Dit Clapper, who had been fined $100 earlier in the day for assaulting Referee Campbell in Montreal, fired in the opening goal. Charlie Sands made it 2-0 before the period ended and from then on the locals were at a distinct advantage. Maroons had to put on the pressure and in so doing the locals got two more breaks for goals in the third period.

Bruins Immense

Bruins looked immense as is customary with a winning team and Maroons, by contrast, failed to impress. Bill Beveridge, Montreal goalie, looked below par on the second goal, a long shot by Sands, but his vision might have been obstructed. Conacher, Baldy Northcott, Jerry Shannon and Earl Robinson were best for Maroons with Thompson, Clapper, Weiland, Portland and the Cowley line excelling for the Bruins.

Practice will be held for the Bruins tomorrow noon . . . Allan Shields received an ankle injury . . . Carl Voss did not play often or long for Maroons . . . If Montreal had one or two really good center men it would be unbeatable . . . Canadiens seem to have lost all their dash, having been beaten both games in Detroit, 4-0 and 5-1 . . . They might rally on home ice for a game or two, but it looks like Detroit will win . . . Goaltenders are permitted to smother pucks but either Hollett or Clapper did last night and Maroons were awarded a penalty shot . . . Today would be rather a poor time to ask Conny Smythe for a raise, his Maple Leafs bowing to Lester Patrick's Rangers, two straight, 3-0 and 2-1 . . . Leafs should come back strong next year, Broda will have had more experience behind him and a little more strength to the outer-defense will make a large difference.

Maroons Storming the Bruin Net



By a Staff Photographer

With Portland off on a two-minute penalty, Montreal Maroons "ganged" the shorthanded Bruins in the second period, but Weiland, Clapper, Hollett and Beattie withstood the assaults. In this picture Gus Marker and Baldy Northcott (with stick upraised) are held off. Hollett is sprawled on the ice, Clapper is elbowing Northcott and Weiland is seeking the puck while Marker, too, stretches after it. Thompson is on his knees, eyes following the puck.

Playoffs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Last Night's Results

National League

Championship series: Detroit 5, Montreal 1.

Second-place series: Boston 4, Montreal Maroons 0.

Third-place series: New York Rangers 2, Toronto 1.

International-American League

Eastern division semifinal: Providence 2, Springfield 1.

Standings

National League, Stanley Cup playoffs Championship series (3 out of 5 games.)

	W	L	G	OG
Detroit	2	0	9	1
Montreal Canadiens	0	2	1	9
Second-place series (2 out of 3)				
Boston	1	1	5	4
Montreal Maroons	1	1	4	5
Third-place series (2 out of 3)				
New York Rangers	2	0	5	1
Toronto	0	2	1	5

(Rangers win series.)

International-American

Eastern Division Semifinal (2 out of 3)				
Springfield	1	1	2	2
Providence	1	1	2	2
Western Division Finals (3 out of 5)				
Syracuse	1	0	4	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	4

Next games:

National League

Third Game—Detroit at Montreal Canadiens, Saturday.

Third game—Montreal at Boston, Sunday.

International-American

Second Game—Syracuse at Pittsburgh, Friday.

Third Game—Providence at Springfield, Saturday.

Dates Set for Trial Yacht Races

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Battle lines were drawn today for the three series of trial races which will decide the yacht the United States will sail against England's representative in the America's cup classic this summer.

W. A. W. Stewart, commodore of the New York Yacht Club and chairman of the America's Cup Committee, announced that the United States cup defender will be selected after the preliminary series, beginning May 29; the observation series, starting June 12, and the actual trial series, opening July 3.

Series Opens Earlier

Contending for the right to represent this country will be Harold S. Vanderbilt's new racer, Ranger; Chandler Hovey's 1934 defender, Rainbow, and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee. The English craft will be selected from T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour and Endeavour II, which the British sportsman will bring across the Atlantic in early summer.

The international cup series will open earlier this year, having been advanced to July 31 because of the possibility of light breezes to handicap the sailing a month later.

Twenty Races

Stewart's announcement indicated the trials to select the defender may include as many as 20 races. The so-called preliminary series will consist of seven races. They will be sailed off Newport, R. I., primarily for the purpose of giving the various skippers a chance to test rigging and trim and to train their crews under racing conditions.

The observation series, also to include approximately seven races and to be sailed off Newport, have somewhat more bearing on selection of the defender, but are not regarded as important as the final trial series.

This will be held on the actual America's Cup course, some nine miles southeast of the sites of the preliminary and observation series, and will continue until a defender is selected, with the number of races indefinite.

Stewart also announced the New York Yacht Club cruise dates along with the cup trials. These are of considerable importance this year, since the three United States yachts and the British vessels which will be tried for the America's cup competition may be in action during them.

The cruise "rendezvous" date was set for Aug. 16 at New London, Conn., with the yachts following virtually the same itinerary as last year. The course will be: from New London to Newport, Aug. 17; Astor Cup races at Newport, Aug. 18; Newport to Mattapoisett, Mass., Aug. 19; annual club regatta at Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 20; Mattapoisett to Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 21; at Edgartown, Aug. 22; Edgartown to Newport, Aug. 23; King's Cup races, Aug. 24.

Providence Reds And Springfield All Even in Race

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The Springfield Indians and Providence Reds stalemated at one game apiece in the eastern division playoffs, took the night off tonight while the high-flying Syracuse Stars sought to make it two-straight over the Pittsburgh Hornets in the western division playoffs of the International American Hockey League.

The Stars, first place club in the western division during the regular season, are favored to repeat their victory in the opener and take an overwhelming lead in the 3-out-of-five series for the right to meet the eastern representatives in the playoff finals.

Both the Indians and the Reds will have plenty to say in deciding the winner of the eastern sector. The Indians finished second to the Philadelphia Ramblers and the Reds were third by a narrow margin in the regular season. Their rivalry has been fanned by the excitement of a 2-out-of-3 game playoff series, which stands at a game apiece after the Reds rammed out a 2-1 win last night at Providence. The winner of the series will meet the Ramblers in the eastern division finals.

All the scoring and most of the penalties of the game at Providence last night came in the second period. Lorne Duguid and Bert McInenly did the scoring for the Reds and Ted Saunders counted for the Indians.

The final game will be played at Springfield, tomorrow night. The winner will start a series with the Ramblers for the eastern title and a shot at either the Stars or the Hornets in the league title tilts. Results of the playoffs to date:

Eastern Division (first round) (2 of 3)
First Game—Springfield 1, Providence 0.
Second Game—Providence 2, Springfield 1.
Third Game—At Springfield Saturday night.

Western Division (final) (3 of 5)
First Game—Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Second Game—At Pittsburgh tonight.

College Notes

The first spring football practice of any kind at Northeastern will be instituted next week by new head coach Jimmy Dunn. This decision was made yesterday afternoon when 65 candidates, a record turnout, answered Dunn's informal call. Inasmuch as spring academic schedules will not permit regular outdoor sessions, the Husky mentor has arrange to use the gymnasium for two one-hour workouts each week.

* * *

Harvard's student council has recommended to the committee on the regulation of athletic sports that basketball be made a major sport. Hockey, football, track and crew are the present major sports. The other colleges in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League all consider the court game as a major sport. Only last week Yale added basketball to its major sport list.

Amherst Track Schedule

AMHERST, Mass., March 25 (AP)—The Amherst College track team, "Little Three" champions for the past three years, will engage in five meets this spring, the schedule announced yesterday shows. The schedule: April 17—Bowdoin at Brunswick; 23, 24—Penn relays at Philadelphia; May 1—Wesleyan at Middletown, 8—Brown, 14—Williams.

Amherst Elects Cullen

AMHERST, Mass., March 25 (AP)—George L. Cullen of Harrisburg, Penna., was elected captain of next year's Amherst College fencing team at a meeting of letter men here yesterday.

Collard Driving Terrier Nine In Preparation for Spring Trip

Coach Mel Collard of Boston University's baseball nine is driving his squad to the limit these days in preparation for the Terriers' first spring trip which is scheduled to start a week from tomorrow.

There are 35 men now battling for the 19 places which will make up the Scarlet and White's roster on the southern jaunt. Sometime next week Collard will make his selections, but not until every player has been given a thorough testing.

Schedule Revised

The games originally carded on this trip have been revised. Apprentice will be played on April 5 as was scheduled: William and Mary, which was listed for April 6 and 7, will be played on the 6th; Randolph-Macon, scheduled to have been played on April 8, will take place on April 7; George Washington University will be the opponent on April 8; Washington College on April 9 and Upsala College on April 10.

There are several experiments being tried by Collard. Bob Gibson, who led the club in batting last year with an average of .427, has been moved from third base to the outfield; Chubby Chandler, who was utility infielder last year, is being tried at second and third; Saul Nechtem, freshman utility infielder last year, is being tried at shortstop and third base.

Al Holgerson, veteran backstop of last year, and Johnny Walker, brilliant freshman catcher of last spring who was all-State receiver while at Pawtucket High School, are battling for the first-string job. These two boys are certain to make the trip.

Six Pitchers

Collard plans to take along six pitchers. The veterans who are likely to get the call are Vincent Sandercock, Norman Tunell, Bob DeGuglielmo, George Hoar and Sid Freedman. Newcomers who are still in the running are Stanley Stoklosa and Bob Leahy of last year's yearling team, and Phil Hoyt, a junior who failed to make the grade last year.

The infield positions are still wide open despite the abundance of experienced material. Paul Hendrick, star freshman first baseman of two years ago who was ineligible last year and who was expected to have little difficulty in winning a regular job this spring, is at present running second to Harry Cleverly, a senior who has been outstanding to date. Cleverly's fielding has been a high light of the practice sessions and if he can come through with his bat there is every indication that he is going to be a hard man to keep off the team.

Third Base Open

At second base, George Bader, slugging second baseman of last year, still has the edge to keep his position. He is, however, being pressed by Nate Leppo and Chandler, both experienced fielders. Carmielo Saladine, first-string shortstop for the past two seasons, must maintain a high standard in order to retain his edge over Nechtem and Chandler. The shifting of Gibson to the outer garden is by no means certain, but if the experiment does work, it will leave his old position at third wide open and there probably will be a three-cornered fight between Chandler, Nechtem and Jack Sieve.

'Lefty' Grove Says He'll Win Over 20 in '37

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26—A long, lean fellow, his hair generously spattered with gray, sat tilted in a rocker on the veranda of the Hotel Sarasota Terrace. He was just sitting and thinking—sitting because there was nothing better to do at the moment. A spirited discussion by several Boston Red Sox players concerning the whereabouts of Babe Ruth seemed not to interest him.

A curly haired shoe-shine boy, barefoot and ready with his dozen daily questions, pointed to the tall rocking-chair sitter.

"Isn't that Lefty Grove?" inquired the youngster, forgetting for a minute his sidewalk occupation. "You say it is? Gosh, I can remember my daddy tellin' about him. Is he still pitchin'? He can't be any good now. Must be too old." The little fellow shook his head and returned to his polishing cloth, mumbling something about "lucky" and adding, "Well, he won't be here next year."

Mistaken

The youngster might know his shoe-shining business—judging by his customers—but he is mistaken in his baseball guess concerning Bob ("Lefty") Grove, the great left-handed hurling ace of Joe Cronin's Red Sox, for the lanky veteran has no idea of quitting.

"Quit?" boomed Grove, as if suddenly awakened from his afternoon siesta. "What for? Who said I was goin' to quit? Oh, only the kid. That's all right. But don't any of you newspaper guys write anything like that! I've just started pitchin'! Gettin' younger every year. Just watch me. Only won 17 last year, but I'll go over 20 in '37. Wait and see if I don't." And Lefty Grove went back to his rocking.

As the Red Sox prepare for the 1937 American League season here at Payne field, there is no ball player on the pay roll with more enthusiasm than Grove. Some of the youngsters may run around more, and give chase to a greater number of Herb Pennock's fungo hits, but in his own inimitable manner, Lefty is working just as hard as he did back in the spring of 1925, his first southern training trip with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. Either the first or second day out Cronin had his squad batting and Grove was out on the mound, an unusual sight at this time of year.

Discussing the past, present and future of Grove, one must wander back to Dec. 12, 1933, the day he was purchased, along with Walberg and Bishop, by the newly owned Red Sox. Bob had established a truly remarkable record at Philadelphia, winning 199 games and losing only 81 for Connie Mack over a nine-year stretch. He had topped the circuit in pitching with monotonous regularity, one season winning 31 games and dropping only four. His terrific speed bothered every American League batter.

But in the spring of 1934, when Grove reported to the Red Sox here in Sarasota, it appeared the Philadelphia manager had unloaded his mound ace at exactly the right moment. The left-hander seemed in the twilight of his brilliant major-league career, unable to repeat even a portion of the effectiveness he so willingly had given the Athletics from 1925 through 1933.

That first season with Boston, Bob won only eight games, his arm causing him much concern. Even team mates predicted the terrific pace he had set over a period of years in Baltimore and Philadelphia, was beginning to tell on Lefty's strong pitching arm.

Comeback

But it was at that point that the greatness of Bob Grove came to the surface. That he made one of the most sensational comebacks in big league history is well known. Not only did the Maryland mountaineer return to the select mound class by winning 20 games in 1935, but most players will tell you that he is a smarter hurler now than ever before. Stripped of his famous fast ball, Lefty settled down to improve his curve and control. The improvement in those two departments of mound artistry, combined with an occasional burst of his old-time speed, made Grove probably more effective than he was in his youth.

Always a difficult man to interview during his younger days because of a blunt, temperamental disposition, Grove has mellowed to a quiet, easy-going gentleman, and one of the club's most talented practical jokers. Of course, flashes of the old Lefty appear at rare intervals, particularly after he has lost a close ball game, but everything considered, the Bob of today is hailed among scribes and fans as a "grand fellow." He feels great, throws as freely as ever and should have another outstanding year. Joe Cronin would have few worries if his entire squad was like Grove.

Boys' Basketball

Practically every city and town within a radius of 20 miles or more from Boston will be represented in the 14th annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. Crack high school teams playing as a unit and representing their town as independent teams will strive for further championship honors and the Nathaniel P. Ayer Sportsman and Championship Trophy.

Entry blanks may be secured by writing or applying to the Boys' Clubs of Boston, 15 Green Street, Charlestown. Applications received after March 29, the opening day of the tournament, will not be accepted for competition.

Comfort to Lead Matmen

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 26 (AP)—Lettermen of the Williams College wrestling squad yesterday elected Walter Comfort of Englewood, N. J. as captain of the 1938 squad. Comfort, a junior, was undefeated in the 165-pound division this season. He prepared at Governor Dummer Academy.

And Talking of . . . Table Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Hand of Time

LONDON—When I was a mere boy, scarcely more than a man, to borrow a phrase from Stephen Leacock, things were all very different. And nothing more so than table tennis. Why, even the name was different. "Ping-pong" it used to be called in those spacious days. And that gives you a pretty good idea of what went on.

The laws of play were printed in the lid of the box that the gear was in when your father purchased it, and you varied them to conform with the lay-out of the family furniture. What the golfers describe as "local rules" were introduced to cope with such hazards as a low-hanging chandelier or a table with a bevelled edge.

But we have said good-bye to all that. The merry tattoo of the little celluoid ball under the family sideboard has been stilled. Because ping-pong of today is too severe a pastime to be indulged in with one foot in the fireplace and the other on the cat. It is a "world sport" and America—winner this year of the Swaythling and Corbillion Cups, emblematic of international team championships for men and women—has come to dominate it. Before the Stars and Stripes went to the top of the mast, Hungary stood supreme.

Yes, they have changed the name and they have changed the game. Its levity has departed and now play has reached such a pitch of international seriousness that the authorities even go so far as to disqualify people who don't play fast. The other week they deprived the women's world champion of her exalted title because she didn't defend it quickly enough.

Ruth-Less

Mind you, after seeing Ruth Aarons, of America, in action, I know exactly how they feel. She bases her ruthless (pardon me) campaign—and a highly successful one it is—on the axiom that defense is the best means of attack. Which is all right unless the opposition takes the same view. When that occurs the determining factor is stamina, of which Miss Aarons has plenty.

She is prepared to fight it out on those lines if it takes all summer and timeless "tests" at cricket appear by comparison to be a rush job. Ruth, in her natty singlet and wide-cut trousers, leaps about in a highly athletic manner a good deal of the time; but all she is concerned with doing when she hits the ball—backhand and forehand alike—plumb in the center of her little bat, is hoisting it back over the net so that the enemy may take another swipe. When this has happened several hundred times her opponent is liable either to utter one yell and take a frenzied kick at the leg of the table, or make a mistake. Usually the latter. And that, we may imagine, is how Ruth became world champion in 1936.

Then the authorities brought in a rule which invoked the penalty of disqualification upon players who take more than an hour over the best of three games or 105 minutes over the best five. And that is how Ruth ceased to be world champion in 1937. She and the other finalist at Baden, Austria—Fraulein Pritzl, of Austria—were just getting into their stride after an hour and the new rules were applied to them both.

This raises a rather tricky point. Who is the women's world champion? The International Table Tennis Federation declares that nobody is. But some of the experts are not too satisfied with that. They reason it out this way. Miss Aarons won the championship in 1936. All the 1937 contenders for the honor except Miss Aarons and Fraulein Pritzl were eliminated before the final. Fraulein Pritzl did not win. Therefore the title did not change hands. Anyway, I give it up.

An Epic Fight Uphill

Miss Aaron's patience and concentration are simply astounding. She has been beaten only once, I am told, since she reached international class. But she nearly repeated that experience here during the English championships. In the final she opposed Miss Kettnerova, of Czechoslovakia, and this earnest lady brought 8000 spectators at the Wembley Arena to a high pitch of excitement by establishing a lead of two games to love and 18 points to 14 in the third game. Sensation!

Thus, only three point off defeat, Ruth set out on an almost forlorn hope to retrieve the situation.

The 8000 spectators had no more voices left by the time the score was 2-all. And then poor Miss Kettnerova was done. In boxing parlance, she was well-nigh "out on her feet," her energy spent in hurricane shots that always came back. So Miss Aarons won. But I doubt if she fired more than three attacking shots in the whole of the battle.

Bewildering

In the British championships Vicktor Barna, of Hungary—former ace of aces among the men—made a return to winning vein. How fascinating it is to watch that man in action! There is nothing negative about his technique. He always reminds me of a fencer. He plays gently, almost caressingly, for his opening, and then he taughtens, lunges in for the decisive hit. The next moment his adversary is making a vain pass in the air and the spectators are retrieving the ball from beneath the fifth row of seats.

I suppose if you come to consider the matter, mastery of spin is the main cause of the enormous gulf which separates the star of international caliber from the likes of us people who are just about good enough to play for our clubs in, say, league matchss.

Experts can make the ball behave in a perfectly outrageous manner. They seem to be able to make it squat down flat like a poached egg or squirm over the net as if pulled by an unseen thread; and if it rises more than net high they deal it such a clout that it is there before you know it has started.

Too old at 26 is the dictum in the highest class of men's table tennis. And, though that may be pitching it a bit hard, it gives a fair idea of the strenuousness in hard-hitting modern play.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



"It used to be mostly pong—but now it is all ping."

Grant Will Not Play for U. S. Against Japan

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Indications that California's sons would bear the brunt of the United States Davis cup burden in the opening round matches with Japan were given yesterday when Bryan M. "Bitsy" Grant, Jr., announced in Atlanta, Ga., that he would not seek a place on the team that meets the Japanese.

In addition to Grant, invitations were sent by Walter Pate, chairman of the Davis cup committee, to J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif.; Frank Parker of New York, Spring Lake, N. J., and Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert L. Riggs, Joseph R. Hunt and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York.

Budge No. 1

Budge's assignment to the No. 1 singles post is the only thing definite as yet about the makeup of the American team for the matches with Japan, which probably will be played in San Francisco late in April.

Pate, who said he was "disappointed" that Grant would be unable to make the trip but understood that business made it virtually impossible for the diminutive Atlantan to do so, added that Budge might be paired in doubles with Mako. This team won the national title last year but the fact that Mako will be graduated from the University of Southern California in May is likely to keep him from reporting with the other players in mid-April.

This may lead to the tandem assignment being given to Riggs and Hunt, fellow-Californians and No. 4 and No. 9 respectively, in the national singles ranking list. Final decision on this as well as the second singles assignment, however, will be in the hands of Edward G. (Bud) Chandler of San Francisco, No. 5 in national ranking in 1926 and appointed acting captain of the team by Pate.

Japan Players Sail

"As I will be unable to make the trip to the coast," added the Davis Cup chairman, "I believe there is no better man to handle the team than Chandler. I shall probably follow his judgment on whatever selections are made."

Grant will join the squad in New York in May to practice for the matches with Australia at Forest Hills, provided, of course, the team eliminates Japan.

"If Bitsy went to California and we defeated both Japan and Australia and then sent the team to Europe, it would mean that he would be away from his business until some time in July. I didn't feel that we could ask him to do that, especially since his employers did not want him to leave at this time."

The Japanese team, made up of Fumitero Makano, Jiro Yamagishi and Hideo Nishimura, sailed from Tokyo Wednesday aboard the liner Taiyo Maru.

Chicago Releases Five American-Born Players

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, March 26 — Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team, announced last night the retention of Clem Loughlin as manager for another season and the outright release of five American-born players who received tryouts at the end of the last campaign.

The players released were Ike Klingbell, Bun La Prairie, Milton Brink, Al Soumi and Paul Schaefer. Major McLaughlin trained them with the idea of giving Chicago fans an all-homebred team. In releasing them he insisted he has not given up his hopes of ultimately developing a full squad of American-born puck chasers.

Loughlin will return to Chicago in mid-summer to hunt for new material. Several of the Hawks already have signed their 1937-'38 contracts, he said. The Black Hawks, even though they finished in last place in the American division, established a new home attendance record during the 1936-'37 season.

Brown Appoints "Eck" Allen

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26 (AP)—George E. "Eck" Allen, graduate of University of West Virginia, and present coach of football, track and basketball at Parkersburg (West Virginia) High School, was named Brown varsity backfield coach by the athletic council last night. Allen played for two years under Earle "Greasy" Neale, present Yale backfield coach, at West Virginia. He was the regular quarterback for three years and was termed by Neale as one of the "smartest" players he ever coached. He graduated from West Virginia in 1935 and is in his second year at Parkersburg.

College Golf Results

North Carolina 16, Boston C. 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

New York 3, Baltimore 2.

Harvard Student Council Against Intramural Plan

The Harvard Student Council in an exhaustive report on Harvard athletics, made public last night, has made important recommendation to President James B. Conant and to William J. Bingham, chairman of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. The Student Council has recommended:

1—A complete reorganization of Harvard intramural athletics.

2—The erection of an artificial ice hockey rink on Soldiers Field.

3—The assessment of a compulsory athletic fee of $10.00 a year on all upper-classmen except those designated as commuters or physically incapacitated.

4—Establishment of a permanent undergraduate committee to welcome visiting athletic teams to Cambridge.

5—Establishment of an inter-hall program of athletics for freshmen.

6—Retention of all junior varsity major and minor sport teams.

The Student Council also commended the endowment policy of President Conant as offering a permanent solution to athletic troubles and commended also the financial policy of the Harvard Athletic Association, stating that while it deprecated the fact that retrenchment has been necessary in some athletics, it felt that retrenchment had been made with a minimum of reduction in athletic facilities.

The most important survey of the Student Council concerned House athletics. The Council recommended that administration of the intramural system be returned to the Harvard Athletic Association from which body it was taken by the Houses in 1930 when the House plan began at Cambridge.

The Student Council thoroughly investigated the intramural athletic plan at Yale and highly commended the Yale plan. The Student Council recommended that certain features of the Yale plan be adopted, particularly the appointing of salaried manager. In each House. It was further recommended that the Director of Intramural Athletics be responsible only to the Director of Athletics.

In the council report it was stated that, "In a questionnaire more than 100 men scored the lack of organization in House athletics and gave that as a reason for not competing. As the present organization has failed, we believe it imperative that central administration of House athletics be effected, as at Yale, as soon as possible.

Statistics in the report to verify the House athletic situation stated that only 35 per cent of upper classmen at Harvard participated as against 55 per cent at Yale.

The chairman of the student council committee who wrote the report was Thomas W. Stephenson '37 and his associates were Perry J. Culver '37, Charles W. Kessler '37, Rolf Kaltenborn '37 and Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. '38.

Two-Day Intercollegiate Swimming Meet Starts

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26 (AP)—John Macionis of Yale today won the 1500-meter freestyle race, opening event of the fourteenth annual intercollegiate swimming championships at the University of Minnesota.

Racing against time, Macionis displayed a powerful and steady stroke to negotiate the long event in 19:58.5. His closest rival was Dave Rider of Stanford who pulled up in 20:05.3.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26 (AP)—The greatest collection of swimming celebrities assembled since last year's Olympics starts competition today in the two-day fourteenth annual intercollegiate championships at University of Minnesota.

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Business and Industry

Wheat Prices This Week Reach Highest in Last Eight Years

Commerce and Finance

Thomas Calls For Revalued Dollar In Senate Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma has introduced a bill in the Senate which is intended to establish by law a revalued dollar set at a level "which will serve the best interests and best promote the domestic economy of the people of the United States." The Federal Reserve Board would be made the monetary authority to carry out this adjustment of the dollar.

The following advantages of the bill were outlined by Senator Thomas:

1. The value of the dollar will be agreed upon and thereafter adjusted to such value.

2. The adjusted value will be stabilized, thereby tending to stabilize the price level of commodities and services.

3. Threats of inflation and deflation will be eliminated.

4. The program will give the country a breathing spell, so far as monetary legislation is concerned.

The Senate was told by Mr. Thomas that the kind of dollar he envisages is exactly the same variety as President Roosevelt described in his message to the World Economic and Monetary Conference in London in 1933, when the Chief Executive said:

"The United States seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar we hope to attain in the near future."

According to the plan, Federal Reserve Banks and member banks would be required to co-operate in the policy of keeping the dollar's value stable.

The Federal Reserve Board would control reserve requirements, discount rates, eligibility of collateral and open-market operations in the effort to keep the dollar approximately at the level of value it had in 1926.

Senator Thomas denied in his speech to the Senate that the country's public debt had increased in the time President Roosevelt had been in office, provided the debt was measured in commodities.

He told the Senate that the debt was now actually $1,000,000,000 less, measured in grains of gold, than it was in 1933; measured in wheat, 58,000,000,000 bushels less; in cotton, 341,000,000 bales less; in oil, 58,000,000,000 barrels less, and in corn, 70,000,000,000 bushels less.

Livestock Prices Up in All Sections During Past Week

CHICAGO—All species of livestock closed the week on a higher price level as reported by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Curtailed receipts generally spelled the reason for the advance on all killing classes of livestock. Usually the pre-Easter season restricts the demand for meat and killers are imbued with a bearish attitude, but this week the aforementioned reduction in receipts more than offset the decrease in consumer demand. In the cattle trade, quality was decidedly lacking and although values worked higher, 25-50c on medium and weighty bullocks grading good and choice, the majority of the market failed to show comparable advances.

All weights good and choice hogs were wanted and the price spread on strictly good and choice offerings was exceptionally narrow as the week closed. Lamb values bobbed around but closed 15-25c higher, and at the close the top was back within approximately 50c of the recent high time, when $13.25 was the top.

The top of the steer market moved up to $15.90, that price having been paid for a load of prime 1589 lb. bullocks. This top was the highest in nearly two years. The supply of medium weight and weighty bullocks good enough to get $14-$15 was comparatively small and practically all of these despite a rather indifferent demand for dressed beef at eastern consuming centers went on shipper account.

The late top on hogs was $10.60, that being the highest price paid since the second week in January, and the bulk of good and choice offerings 180-320 lbs. made $10.35-$10.55. The late top on fat lambs was $12.70 and only kinds lacking finish had to go below $12.50.

Gain in New Industries Reported by Southern Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An increase of more than 71 per cent during 1936 in capital invested for the establishment of new industries and additions to existing plants in the territory served by the Norfolk & Western railway is revealed in a statement issued by the railroad.

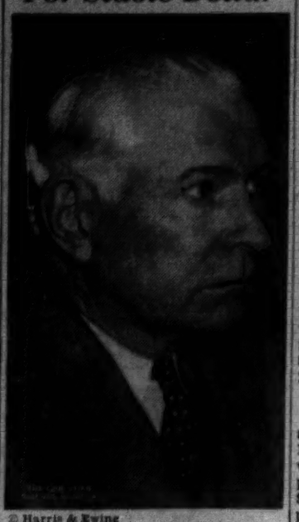
Last year, according to the statement, 196 new plants and additions calling for an outlay of $23,334,400 and employing 13,816 persons, were established in the railway's territory. This compares with 195 industries, 6813 employees and capital investment of $13,640,500 for 1935.

The plants and additions established by states were: Virginia, 129; Ohio, 38; North Carolina, 16; West Virginia, 10, and Maryland, 3.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 24: Receipts, $125,419,600; expenditures, $73,419,148; balance, $1,783,362,371; customs receipts for the month, $41,901,214. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,645,049,029; expenditures, $5,409,022,711, including $2,084,215,461 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,763,973,682; gross debt, $34,599,547,518, an increase of $43,674,284 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,541,118,670, including $309,898,166 of inactive gold.

For Stable Dollar



© Harris & Ewing

Senator Elmer Thomas
Democrat, of Oklahoma

Excess Reserves Of Reserve Banks Drop $180,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported acquisitions of government bonds totaled $42,000,000 during the week ended March 24.

The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks showed their aggregate holdings of government securities remained unchanged at $2,430,000,000, with the bond acquisitions making up for a $42,000,000 drop in holdings of Treasury notes and bills.

No indication of the extent of Treasury buying into the government market was given.

The statement said member bank excess reserves, which provide the basis for credit expansion, decreased $180,000,000 during the week to $1,270,000,000.

Payment of March income taxes probably was a factor in the decline because withdrawal of deposit balances in member banks to pay taxes reduced the banks' supplies of idle funds.

With tax revenue flowing in, the Treasury increased its deposits with Federal Reserve banks by $192,000,000 during the week to $279,000,000.

Gold stocks, rising $26,000,000, reached a new peak of $11,541,000,000.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended March 24 member bank reserve balances decreased $252,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $192,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, $82,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and $26,000,000 in Treasury cash, offset in part by a decrease of $10,000,000 in money in circulation and increases of $26,000,000 in gold stock and $13,000,000 in Reserve Bank credit.

"Excess reserves of member banks on March 24 were estimated to be approximately $1,270,000,000, a decrease of $180,000,000 for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $310,000,000 on March 24, an increase of $26,000,000 for the week."

Brokers Loans Off During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City for the week ended March 24 totaled $1,120,000,000. The total represented a decrease of $16,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $962,000,000. Distribution:

	This week	Year ago
In New York City	$1,048,000,000	$898,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	72,000,000	64,000,000

M. B. Smith on Bank's Pay Roll for 70 Years

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Mahlon Brewster Smith, the punctual little man from Hackensack, N. J., caught the 8:20 train for work this morning arrived in Manhattan shortly after 9 o'clock and sat down to his job in an institution which has had him on the pay roll for 70 years.

Today, as he started his 71st year with the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Mr. Smith could think back to the late sixties of the last century when the jib-booms of sailing merchantmen projected across South street.

Today there is news of strikes, but on March 26, 1867, drivers of horsecars on the Coney Island Railroad were on strike, too.

Now turning 90, Mr. Smith recalled that on that auspicious day when he asked for a job at Wall and Pearl streets, the financial district and the National Government were at odds, even as they have been, at times, in recent years.

On March 25, 1867, President Johnson was quoted as declaring that "the holders of the national debt constituted a money aristocracy in the northern states which would eventually become more odious to the great mass of the people than the slave-holding class in the South ever had been."

In his 70 years with the bank, Mr. Smith—he prides himself on this—has never missed that morning train to work, except once. That was in the blizzard of 1888, and he had company. Nobody got to work.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company and subsidiary companies report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, net profit of $1,030,252, after all charges and including non-recurring income of $286,404. This compared to a net profit of $1,128,345 in 1935 including non-recurring income of $453,075.

Texas Corp. 1936 Net Profit Shows Gain of 124 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Texas Corporation reports consolidated net earnings of $38,260,341 for the year 1936, after deduction of all charges, an increase of about 124 per cent over the $17,065,036 reported for 1935, according to the annual report of the company.

The 1936 net earnings are equivalent to $4.10 per share, as compared with $1.83 for 1935. Gross operating income for the year amounted to $337,467,896.95, compared with $300,237,108.74 the year previous.

Assets Increase

Total current assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries at Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $145,876,043, of which $32,496,406 was in cash, compared with total current liabilities of $52,696,240. For 1935 the company reported total current assets of $160,789,623, of which $36,121,798 was in cash and marketable securities, compared with total current liabilities of $35,033,459. Net working capital for 1936 was $93,179,802, as compared with $125,756,164 on Dec. 31, 1935, the reduction being incident to debt retirement, and the merging of certain foreign marketing subsidiaries.

Dividends at the rate of $1.50 a share were paid during the year, amounting to $14,005,110.

In June, 1936, the corporation sold $60,000,000 par value of 3½ per cent debentures, due June 15, 1951, the proceeds from which together with cash, were applied to the redemption of the $60,000,000 outstanding balance of the corporation's 5 per cent debentures due October 1, 1944. The effect of this and other financing by the corporation during the year will be to reduce its interest requirements for 1937 by approximately $1,838,500 as compared with 1935.

As of February 15, 1937, the corporation issued warrants to stockholders giving them the right to subscribe at $40 per share for one share of new capital stock for each six shares then held. Part of the proceeds of this issue will be used to pay off $22,500,000 remaining bank loans.

In Good Position

In their letter to stockholders accompanying the report, T. Rieber, chairman of the board, and W. S. S. Rodgers, president, state that the statistical position of the industry at the end of 1936 was the best in the last decade. Discussing taxation, however, the letter states, in part:

"The year 1936 proved to be another year of increasing taxes and the petroleum industry, as usual, was discriminated against by being called upon to pay more than its fair share of the burden.

"Taxes paid and accrued by the corporation in 1936 amounted to $90,458,385, as compared with $78,522,676 in 1935. These taxes, based on shares of stock of the corporation outstanding, were equivalent to $9.69 per share in 1936, compared with $8.41 per share in 1935. Taxes in 1936 amounted to $3190 for each of the 28,353 company employees on the pay roll as of Dec. 31, 1936. . . .

"Question is occasionally raised as to the reasonableness of the price of gasoline. Our answer is that gasoline is cheap—only the tax is high. The corporation, together with many other units in the industry, is actively endeavoring to stem the rising tide of taxation, but until security owners and the consuming public demonstrate that public opinion opposes these unreasonable exactions, it is doubtful whether any real progress will be made."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of record
Accumulated				
Austin Nichols & Co pr A	$1	Apr. 10	Apr. 5	
Fed Min'g & Smelt pf	$29.75	Apr. 10	Apr. 6	
Stott Briq Co, Inc, $2 conv pf	50c	Feb. 1	.....	
Extra				
All-Pen O & G Co	1c	Apr. 15	Apr. 9	
Resumed				
Kuehne Mfg Co $2 cum conv, A	$4	Dec. 24	Dec. 10	
Stock				
Austin Nichols & Co pr "A"	$4	Apr. 10	Apr. 5	
Deposited Ins Shares, series "A"	2½% S	May 1	Mar. 15	
Do series "B"	2½% S	May 1	Mar. 15	
Initial				
Fairm't Cream Co (Del) 4½% pf	$1.12½ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30	
Irregular				
Terry Stm Turb Co	$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 2	
Regular				
All-Pen O & G So	10c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 9	
Am Home Prod Co	20c M	May 1	Apr. 14	
Apollo Steel Co	12½c Q	Apr 1	Mar. 27	
Baker (J T) Chem Co	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Balaban & Katz Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 25	
Calif Pack Corp	37½c Q	May 15	Apr. 30	
Do 5% pf new	62½c Q	May 15	Apr. 30	
Chain Store Prod Cp $1.50 conv pf	37½c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Colgate-Palm-Pt	12½c Q	June 1	May 6	
Columbia Bak Co pfc pf	$1 25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Consolidated Airer Cp $3 conv pf	75c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Corn Products Ref	75c Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 5	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 5	
Creamery Pack Mfg Co	30c Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31	
Det Gask & Mfg	25c Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 5	
Fairmont Creamery Co (Del)	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
First Nat Bank of Jersey City	$1 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 27	
Do	$1 Q	June 30	June 23	
First Nat Bank (Malden, Mass.)	$1.50 Q	Apr. 16	Apr. 1	
Haverhill G Lt Co	30c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Highland Dairy, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 24	
Johnson Serv Co	25c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Lerner Stores	50c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Lowenstein (M) & Sons, Inc, 1st pf	1¾% Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
M-A-C Pl Inc (Providence R I)	35c	May 1	Apr. 20	
McCrory Stores Corp 6% cum cv pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 20	
Montreal Tr Co	$2.25 Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Pac Lighting Corp	75c Q	May 15	Apr. 20	
Risdon Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
San Diego Con Gas & Elec pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Smith Howard Paper Mills, pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Squibb (E R) & Sons 8-1 pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Swt Inter Co Ltd	50c Q	June 1	May 15	
Unit Stock Yds, 12½c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5		
do pf 17½c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5		
Westvaco Chlorine Pr pf	37½c Q	May 1	Apr. 16	

Curtiss Wright Orders Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of Curtiss Wright Corp., airplane and engine manufacturers, on March 12 were $17,652,468, compared with $12,523,242 a year previous.

Taxpayer, Consumer Ignored In Beet and Cane Sugar Rivalry

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The modern story of sugar is the story of a curious rivalry between the tropical cane and the temperate beet. From both comes sugar. There need not be the slightest difference between the quality of the two products; the lump of sugar which you use may be beet or cane sugar and you wouldn't know the difference. Two hundred years ago beet sugar was unheard of, while today the beet provides more than a third of the total world consumption. Yet at no time has beet sugar been able to compete with cane on equal economic terms, without the help of government assistance paid for by taxpayer or consumer.

Between 1900 and the outbreak of the great war cane sugar production increased threefold against only 50 per cent increase in beet sugar. The Dutch capital which had been put into Java, the American in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, the British in the West Indies began to reap its profits. And the great war seemed to offer perpetual wealth. It was fought on some of the main beet-producing areas of Europe; by 1919, beet sugar production had fallen to a miserable 3.3 million tons, and cane had risen to 13.3 million. The illusion did not last long. By 1929, world beet sugar output was ahead of its prewar level; of 28.8 million tons produced in that year nearly 10 million were beet. And since that time the industry has been in continuous crisis.

'Free Market' Shrinks

In the post-war world protection, self-sufficiency and autarchy have come into their own. Sugar has led the way. The whole of Europe; the British Empire, including the Dominions, the colonies, India, and even Britain herself; the United States; Japan; all are fostering the production of sugar, mainly beet, within their own boundaries. In only three countries—Java, Peru and Santo Domingo—is no state assistance provided; the free market for sugar today is less than 3,000,000 tons per annum out of a world total production of about 28,000,000 tons.

The burden of shrinking world markets has been thrust upon the countries producing cane sugar for export: Cuba and Java. India was Java's principal market, and India is now practically self-sufficient. Cuba was developed by American capital for supplying the American market; yet Cuba is encouraged to revolution by the successful demands of American cane and beet producers for protection. Sugar helped to grant independence to the Philippines, so that Philippine sugar might not compete for the American market.

In 1927 the average price of raw sugar was 13s. 9d. per hundredweight and world stocks stood at 3,377,000 tons. By 1931 the price was down to 9s. 1d.; stocks, in a much smaller free market, up to 4,952,000 tons. In 1931 Mr. Chadbourne, representing American sugar producers in Cuba, organized a restriction scheme to support the price, but it failed to bring success. Only 40 per cent of world sugar producers were represented, and as they cut production, output in the protecting countries increased. By 1934 the price was down to 4s. 9d. per hundredweight.

Cane vs. Beet Virtues

What, then, are the virtues of the beet? The claims are these. It is a good crop, to be used in rotation for the good of the soil. It requires intensive cultivation, and, therefore, absorbs unemployed agricultural labor. Its waste products are good for cattle food. The sugar factory is said to provide occupation for farmers during seasonal slackness. It gives a lot of employment by using railways, and so on. It makes a country less dependent upon outside supplies in time of war. And it is urged that the government assistance is needed only to protect the infant industry while it grows up; when mature it will stand on its own feet.

Replies made on behalf of the cane are these. The lowest cost of producing beet sugar, in any country, is around £12 to £14 a ton; the lowest cost of cane sugar is between £5 and £7 a ton. The reasons for this advantage are inherent in the favorable conditions in tropical countries, and beet can never overtake them. Thus no country has ever been able to drop its assistance; beet is an infant industry that never grows up.

Cane has a long list of excellent by-products. From the fibrous material left after extracting the juices comes paper; artificial silk; fiber board; feeding stuffs; explosives; charcoal; fuel. From the Louisiana cane sugar crop 500,000,000 square feet of fiber board were sold in 1930. From the molasses comes, among other things, alcohol for power, dry ice, glycerin, acetaldehyde, yeast and fertilizer. Molasses can be used as a fuel. And from the cake left in the filter presses comes wax, for boot polish, candles and sealing wax.

Beet Can't Pay Its Way

If the world wants more sugar it has the choice at present of using existing capacity in the cane sugar industry, or investing more money in the beet industry. Obviously the choice depends upon the costs.

The social cost of beet sugar production in England at least can be given in detail from the report of a recent government commission charged to recommend a proper course for the country on the basis of 10 years' experience of state subsidy. These were the figures produced. In the 10 years to 1934 the industry cost the taxpayer £30,112,077 in subsidy plus £10,800,000 in abatement of excise duty. The industry received £26,648,274 from sale of sugar produced, so that the taxpayer provided one and a half times as much as the total sales.

The price paid by the factories for beet was £40,321,025, so that they received their raw material free as a gift from the taxpayer. With this sweetner from the State the industry, which we must remember is being nursed to independent manhood, made sufficient profit to repay nearly 18½ per cent of its capital, to accumulate net assets equal to nearly 27 per cent of the remaining capital, write off about 42 per cent of its expenditure on fixed assets, and pay gross dividends amounting to more than 83 per cent of the capital outstanding. The commission concluded that there was no prospect of the industry ever paying its way, recommended abolition of state assistance. But the subsidy continues, in Britain, as elsewhere.

Who Holds Whip Hand

On April 6 of this year an international sugar conference is to be held in London, under League of Nations auspices. Cuba will doubtless point out the reduction in her production from 4.6 million tons in 1930 to 2.6 million in 1936; Java will show a decline from 2.9 millions to 0.6 millions. And the European countries, the British Empire, the United States, all with higher production now than in 1930 as a result of taxpayers' and consumers' largesse, will be kind but not generous.

For optimism is spreading round the sugar markets. Visible stocks overshadowing the market have been falling fast in the last two years. Prices began to rise at the beginning of 1937. World consumption is rising. These will be easy consolations to offer to the countries which have borne the brunt of the depression; and it will be easy to pass over the fundamental problem which lies at the root of most of the troubles of the sugar industry.

The man who ought to be at the sugar conference is the taxpayer and the consumer. He pays the bill; he might like to say whether he thinks he is getting his money's worth. But the conference need fear no unfortunate incidents. This is a modern world, governed by the New Economics. Consumers and taxpayers will not be asked.

Average City House Dweller Pays $29 Taxes a Year Per Room, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—If you are an average apartment dweller you pay $18 in taxes a room on your cozy flat, and $29 a room if you live in the average city house, according to the Family Economics Bureau of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. To get a little more statistical, you pay some 13 cents in annual taxes for each square foot of floor space in your apartment, or if you live in a house, the load averages over 22 cents a square foot.

One and two-thirds months of your rent money each year represents taxes, if you live in a flat; three and a third months' rent checks go for taxes if you live in a detached house. A study of tax and rental relationships for 354 apartment buildings, and 1165 one- and two-family houses in 48 cities, just completed by the insurance company, demonstrates that taxes amount to 13.6 per cent of the rental rates on apartment houses, 19.2 per cent in the case of duplexes and double houses, and 28.0 per cent on single-family houses.

The 354 apartment buildings in the study pay an average tax of $1344 each per year, and contain a total of 6498 apartments, or slightly more than 18 flats per building. The average monthly rental rate is $44.96 per apartment; the average annual tax load borne by each apartment in 1936 was $73.22.

Rental rates on 854 houses in the survey average $52.84 per month, and each house bears an average annual tax of $177.39. The 301 duplexes and double houses average $49.12 monthly rental for each family unit, or $98.24 total monthly rental and $226.45 total taxes per building. Ratios given are of taxes to rental rates, not to actual income, the report points out; no attempt was made to allow for vacancies, and the ratio of taxes to actual income would necessarily be somewhat higher.

The lower ratio of taxes to apartment rentals, according to the report, is due, first, to the fact that a portion of the apartment rental dollar represents fuel, water rent, janitor service, etc., second, floor space is more intensively occupied in apartment buildings, and third, apartment rental rates have in general recovered somewhat faster than house rental rates.

Pennsylvania Utilities Are to Reduce Rates

HARRISBURG, Penna. (AP)—The Public Service Commission has authorized the United Natural Gas Company, the Manufacturers Gas Company and the Smethport Natural Gas Company to reduce their rates a total of $288,000 a year, effective March 23.

The savings will be as follows: United Natural Gas Company, $233,900; Manufacturers Gas Company, $52,300; and Smethport Natural Gas Company, $2400.

The United Natural Gas Company serves Bradford, Sharon, Farrell, Meadville, Titusville, Franklin, Oil City, Dubois and boroughs and townships in Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.

The Manufacturers Gas Company serves Bradford and boroughs and townships in Elk, Jefferson, McKean and Warren counties, and the other company operates in Smethport and in Keating township in McKean county.

World Absorption Of Wheat Running At Unusual Levels

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The outstanding feature in the grain trade is the continued active absorption of wheat from all export countries by both the United Kingdom and continent, sending prices to highest levels in about eight years. As a result of this buying Liverpool, Buenos Aires and Winnipeg have advanced much more rapidly than Chicago and other domestic markets.

One reason for the comparatively sluggish domestic markets is that weather conditions have been favorable and winter wheat prospects have been improved by fairly general precipitation. As a result there was a choppy price action in domestic markets, but on small setbacks there was active commission house absorption which rallied the market at times easily. July wheat closed Thursday at 1.26¾, compared with 87¼ a year ago.

In a week Liverpool has advanced from 5 to 8 cents, and Buenos Aires moved up more rapidly than the English markets. Winnipeg responded to the much more active business in wheat for export and was up more than Chicago.

Scouring World for Supplies

In the past two days Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom are estimated to have bought 10,500,000 bushels of wheat, sellers including Argentina, Australia, Roumania, Canada, India and the United States. This country disposed of considerable quantities of Pacific coast grain, and buyers for the European countries appeared to be scouring the world for supplies in any quarter where available.

The significant phase of the tremendous price advances abroad is that it virtually puts our new crop winter wheat on a working basis for export. Liverpool October has moved to where it was 19c over Chicago September at one time, with even a greater premium over the Kansas City September.

Flour buyers in this country have been buying on a hand to mouth basis for several months. Now they will have plenty of competition from foreign buyers as they step up their buying to larger proportions. Flour stocks are now conceded to be light, and active buying now would be particularly effective in stimulating the May delivery. Cash prices have held relatively firm at Chicago.

Argentine Wheat Situation

So great has been the absorption of Argentine wheat that the grain authorities in that country are considering measures of control of export wheat, fearing that exports will be so large that domestic requirements will not be taken care of. Moreover, Argentina has to take into consideration the needs of Brazil, which is one of its best customers. Brazil ordinarily buys about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat from Argentina.

After being sluggish and dull for a long period, largely due to fear of Argentine corn competition in western markets, corn suddenly came to life in the latter part of the week and scored an upturn into new high ground for the season. Commission trade broadened following a spurt in the cash trade, with sales of 385,000 bushels for shipment on Thursday. These were the largest sales for one day in about two years.

Imports of Argentine corn the past year have been heavy, but practically all of it has been consumed in seaboard and gulf areas. It is not believed that imports the coming season will be any larger than the past few months, so that there is not much expectation of any great competition in western markets.

W. T. Grant Co. Net Equals $3.84 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—W. T. Grant Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1937, a consolidated net income of $4,594,379 after all charges, including provision for federal income taxes and undistributed earnings tax. This is equal to $3.84 each on 1,195,355 no par capital shares and compares with earnings of $3,334,246, or $2.78 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Both sales and earnings were the largest in the history of the company. Sales of $98,346,043 were $6,364,229, or 6.92 per cent, higher than the previous year.

On Jan. 31, consolidated balance sheet showed current assets of $22,843,979, including cash of $10,574,802 and inventories of $11,911,012. Current liabilities were $4,029,097, leaving working capital of $18,914,992, an increase of $1,637,297 over the preceding year.

The company opened seven stores in 1936, lifting the number in operation to 477.

International Paper Raises Price of Newsprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

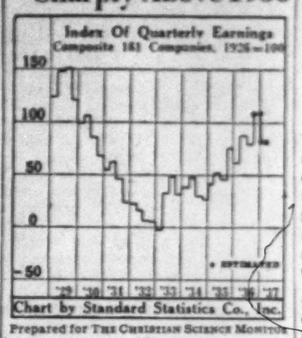
NEW YORK—The International Paper Company announces a $50 base price for newsprint for the first six months of 1938, for delivery at New York, Chicago and other Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Although some foreign markets are already bidding higher, the company hopes the domestic market will be stabilized at this level. The present base price, applying throughout 1937, is $42.50. Demand is said to be running more than 10 per cent ahead of last year.

Brazilian Bond Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase National Bank, as special agent, announced funds have been received for payment March 15, 1937, coupons of State of Parana, Brazil, 7 per cent external sinking fund consolidated gold bonds, due March 15, 1958, at the rate of 22½ per cent of face value, or $7.87½ for each $35 coupon and $3.93¾ for each $17.50 coupon.

Quarterly Earnings Sharply Above 1936



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Despite the fact that numerous corporations have been plagued with strikes since the beginning of the year and that profit margins in many cases have been adversely affected, earnings reports for the first quarter, considered broadly, are expected to make pleasant reading.

Earnings for 159 representative industrials, utilities and railroads (excluding General Motors and American Telephone) are expected to show an increase in the current quarter of better than 60 per cent over last year. Including these two, the gain will be around 32 per cent.

Difficult to Talk Down Prosperity, Says Bache & Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is going to be just as difficult to talk prosperity down as it was to talk depression up, according to J. S. Bache & Co. The firm declared that there was nothing in the present price situation to warrant a major reaction.

"Irrespective of war scares," the statement by the house says, "commodities and securities are low in terms of gold. Capital has not entered the securities market to an alarming extent, although recent bond financing has included conversion features to obtain a lower interest rate.

"We have been schooled by the Administration in Washington since 1933, by economists and statisticians in general, that prosperity could not return to our country unless better commodity prices were received by the farmer. Every means to this end was taken: the dollar depreciated, gold impounded, crops controlled, general supervision over capital, cheap money, etc., etc. Oddly enough, now that the results are being obtained, fear is again expressed.

"Now we are told we have the reverse of the fear of 1933. The new fear is that things are too good. President Roosevelt stated in 1933: 'The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.' This holds as true today, with the immediate prosperity and favorable outlook as it did in 1933 when the reverse conditions obtained."

Loadings Continue To Gain; 33.5 P. C. Ahead of 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 759,269 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 20.

This was an increase of 10,276 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 190,418, or 33.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 152,091, or 25.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Inc. Over— Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	314,042	2202	63,837
Less - than - carlot merchandise	171,357	1709	24,675
Coal	172,216	5822	86,589
Grain and grain products	29,481	740	†2,806
Livestock	11,782	273	†410
Forest products	37,387	1434	7,238
Ore	10,345	830	5,087
Coke	12,059	174	6,208

†Decrease.

National Leather Plans to Liquidate

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Stockholders approved liquidation of the National Leather Company at its annual meeting here.

The concern, a holding company incorporated under Maine laws, has as its principal assets the entire capital stock of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company. By suggestion of the directors liquidation was voted to eliminate the holding company and distribute its assets by exchange of stock for shares in the Lawrence Leather Company. Under the reorganization plan approved today, common and preferred stockholders in National Leather will receive one share of Lawrence Leather common stock for each 10 shares they now hold.

Swift & Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby own more than 99 per cent of the preferred stock in National Leather.

The last annual report of National listed assets of $11,003,377, principally in Lawrence Leather stock.

Sees Output of Nearly 100 Trailers a Day in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich.—The Covered Wagon Company will produce nearly 100 trailers a day in April, according to A. G. Sherman, president.

The company is planning a production schedule of 20,000 trailers this year. Last year the factory sold about 6000 trailers.

By April, employment at the factory is expected to be around 1600, Mr. Sherman said. In order to speed manufacture, nine production lines will be in operation.

Utility to Fight Holding Company Act With Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Electric Bond and Share Company has decided to continue its fight on the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The utility is one of the largest public utility holding companies in the country.

The directors and officers announced, after exhaustive consideration, that counsel had been instructed to proceed with an appeal from the recent decision of Federal District Judge Julian W. Mack, delivered against the company last January.

Publicity Called Best Check

C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the board, and acting as spokesman for the utility, said that if "the act, in its present form, is ultimately sustained in its major provisions and purposes, the company cannot continue to function."

He added that "the extent, character and diversity of location of the enterprises represented by the utility's investments and the nature of its service business presented serious problems and difficulties under the provisions of the act."

The act provides for the registration of holding companies with the Securities and Exchange Commission and attempts to bring under Federal control utility systems that manage billions of dollars of interstate gas and electric business.

Judge Mack, in his decision, held that full publicity on a holding company's affairs of itself constituted a material check on the malpractices sought to be cured by enforcement of the act. Since registration provisions called for furshing to the Securities and Exchange Commission informative matter, which was to be made available by the commission to consumers and investors, Judge Mack maintained that such povisions of themselves constituted a valid regulation of holding companies and were separable from the "death sentence" and other sections of the act.

Seek Constitutionality

Mr. Groesbeck, in explaining the decision to continue the battle with the SEC, and linking it with a desire to have the constitutionality of the entire act clarified, said:

"The stated purpose of the Securities and Exchange Commission in instituting this suit was to determine the issues raised as promptly as possible in an economical and orderly fashion. It was, and is, the hope of the company that the final decision of the courts in this case will not be limited in its effect to the single question of registration, but that the constitutionality of the act in its entirety may be determined so that the many uncertainties as to the company's future, which otherwise will remain, may be finally resolved and the delays of further protracted litigation may be avoided."

Mr. Groesbeck declared that these constitutional questions, whether they be limited to the registration provisions or not, could be determined finally only by the Supreme Court of the United States. In referring to Judge Mack's decision, Mr. Groesbeck said:

"Although the degree to be entered. . . will, if ultimately sustained, probably result in registration, some months at least will necessarily elapse before this is done. . . . Since the defendants intend to secure a review of these proceedings, it is clear that they will not register unless and until they are required to do so by decision of the Supreme Court."

Decision Not Final

Mr. Groesbeck held that nothing final had been determined by Judge Mack's decision and that the issues were of great importance to the company. He said that the plan to appeal appeared to be in accordance with the wishes of the SEC and added that James M. Landis, its chairman, had so stated before a congressional committee in December, 1936.

The "spirit of co-operation between the parties which has simplified and expedited the proceedings thus far," was cited by Mr. Groesbeck, who also said that counsel for both sides had prepared, in order to avoid the taking of extensive testimony and to facilitatae the taking and disposition of appeals, a detailed record adequate for the determination of the constitutionality of the act as a whole and its various provisions.

"Substantially nothing remains to be argued before the court but the questions of law, constitutional and otherwise, involved," he said. "It will be the purpose of the company to continue to co-operate fully with the Securities and Exchange Commission in an endeavor to bring about a final decision in this case as expeditiously as orderly legal procedure will permit."

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Lack of Skilled Machinists Denied by International Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25 — The International Association of Machinists cannot see why the National Industrial Conference Board says there is a shortage of skilled machinists in the country today.

The Industrial Conference Board reported from its New York headquarters this week a scarcity of highly skilled craftsmen in the metal-working industries which it said is "becoming increasingly acute." Analysis of the shortage, the board said, indicated that "more all-round machinists are required than any other type of worker."

From machinists' headquarters comes a different story. H. W. Brown, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, reports that some 8000 union machinists are at present unemployed, with 300 more highly skilled men likely to be laid off at the Washington Navy Yard shortly.

"Let the Industrial Conference Board write us," Mr. Brown said, "and we can tell its members quickly where to get all the machinists they may need—and more."

The Industrial Conference Board attributed the shortage of skilled workers in the metal trades to four causes — suspension of company training programs during the depression; death, retirement, and promotion of such men to executive positions; immigration laws restricting the inflow of skilled men from Europe; and loss of skill through long unemployment or employment on "efficiency-destroying" made-work relief programs.

In behalf of the machinists' federation, Mr. Brown gave an entirely different set of reasons. One is the hesitancy of many firms to employ men over 45 "when they are at the height of their skill." Another is their unwillingness to pay "decent wages," and a third, the tendency of employers in not a few communities to refuse employment to union workers.

Before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee a few weeks ago, Emmett C. Davison, president of the machinists' international, asserted that if employers would abandon their "blacklist" policies, plenty of competent machinists could be found.

The machinists had said that while sentiment against union labor is subsiding in many sections, there still are a large number of metal-working firms that hire only through local manufacturers' employment bureaus, which generally turn thumbs down on union men.

Big Problems Face President

(Continued From Page 1)

clear indication of rank-and-file labor's feelings.

President's Hand Is Seen

Reports in Washington are that President Roosevelt was spurring Gov. Frank Murphy on to efforts to get the strikers out of the factories, and even asked John L. Lewis to use his influence to that end.

A more open and direct use of the President's influence and prestige is apparently demanded by large sections of national and congressional opinion. Perhaps open sponsorship of the new legislative program prepared by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, will put the President on record against illegal strikes, and start progress toward the goal of free collective bargaining with responsibility enforced on labor and employers alike.

However grave and pressing the Supreme Court and labor crisis problems may be, a more instant need is the 1938 relief estimates. Mayors and other public officials are clamoring against too great reduction of the present relief rolls, from which some 5,000,000 still are partially or wholly dependent.

The recent effort to insist that PWA workers must be recruited only from relief was sharply attacked and resisted; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said it marked the end of PWA, while the United States Conference of Mayors urged that the order be rescinded.

Yet there are indications that the President intends sharply to reduce if not to liquidate PWA activities in the near future, apart from reduced amount of continuous conservation and other work of that type.

Time for Private Initiative

He is said to follow the views of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who believes that the point in the economic cycle has now been reached when the Government should cease building, letting private initiative take up the slack, and thus providing a deterrent upon inflationary expansion.

However, the problem of the human beings dependent on the Government still remains. The plain fact is that they have not been able to find employment. Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, says repeatedly that large numbers of these people must be supported indefinitely.

The effects on hopes of budget balance are grave. Meantime, receipts from income taxes in March, on the basis of tentative unofficial figuring, are asserted not to have reached the heights counted on by the Treasury. The budget is thus under attack from both ends. Hopes for reaching even the sort of partial balance—without debt retirement—which President Roosevelt had envisioned for 1938 are now dimmer than ever.

Yet, paradoxically, alongside this problem of relief and deficits stands the threat of a dangerous boom. The very deficits, by forcing governmental borrowing, add to the dangers of inflation. Until the budget can be balanced, and the national debt once more started on the reducing curve, fiscal authorities feel that the primary step against inflation will not have been taken.

Balancing the Budget

The anti-inflation program, outlined by Mr. Eccles yesterday, in itself would be a man-sized job for any President. It includes vigorous action in many related fields; toward a balanced budget, exercise of positive controls by the monetary authorities, adjustment of the dollar with other currencies perhaps to correct past undervaluation, some curbs on labor's uneconomic stoppage of production, and so on.

And on top of this enormous task stands Congress—behind in its work, restless, imbued with varied types of dissatisfaction—in a state of stalemate too obvious to require comment.

To which must be added the galaxy of foreign problems—and opportunities—which by sheer perversity have piled in upon the crowded stage. The arrangement with President Quezon is virtually complete, and will not arise for further decision until the end of the year. But the world textile conference throws relations with Japan into the forefront.

And there are all the lines President Roosevelt has thrown into the international sea: The Tweedsmuir visit next week; Ambassador Davis' mission; Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the coronation conference.

The big desk in the President's round office is thus piled high with wire baskets—literally and figuratively.

Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

punishment identical with that of Coucher.

Philip Grossel, secretary of the Cafeteria Association, guilty on 20 counts, with maximum sentence of 258 years.

Aladar Retek, union organizer, verdict and maximum punishment identical with that of Coucher.

Harry Vogelstein, lawyer and an organizer of the Cafeteria Association, guilty on 28 counts, with maximum punishment of 385 years and six months.

John J. Williams, labor union executive, verdict and possible punishment identical with that of Vogelstein.

Extortion Ring Charged

The case against the defendants, built up Mr. Dewey and his staff, was that they had established a ring to extort by violence and terrorization an estimated $2,000,000 a year from eating places in New York City. Evidence presented to the court was intended to link the seven men with the gang rule of the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, Jules Martin and Sam Krantz.

To cloak their efforts with apparent legality, members of the ring were said to have dominated the cafeteria association, an organization ostensibly of the commercial type, and to have manipulated two culinary labor unions according to their wishes. The typical program was described in court as involving threats of labor trouble and the extortion of large sums by the association for "protection" against the unions dominated by the group. Reluctant or stubborn café owners were said to have been whipped into line by the use of stench bombs and false picketing.

Part of the defense argument was that organized labor was being persecuted by the public prosecutor, but this argument was answered by Mr. Dewey upon the conclusion of the trial with a statement that the conviction had freed two large labor unions from the grasp of racketeering officials.

Victims Protected

"An industry has been freed from the extortions and domination of these criminals, masquerading as labor leaders, association officials and lawyers," he said. "The case also establishes that, despite their fear and reluctance, victims of racketeering can be induced to testify, their testimony can be kept secret and they can and will be protected."

The Dewey organization worked 18 months preparing the case and gathering evidence. This work was done secretly and the staff was successful in preventing leaks of information to warn the defendants. Nevertheless, some of the men indicted are fugitives from justice, leading to the possibility of another trial if they can be brought under the law.

Defense counsel indicated it would appeal the decision of the jury, but its motion to have Supreme Court Justice McCook set aside the verdicts was denied immediately.

Philadelphia Weighs Tax System Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 — Complete mechanization of the tax collection and assessment system of Philadelphia is under consideration by the legislative committee investigating city-county government expenses.

Introduction of a complete set of equipment for keeping assessment records and making out tax bills by machine instead of by hand, would be in accord, it is believed, with the set-up anticipated if three bills prepared by the committee, are voted.

These bills would abolish the board of revision of taxes, the receiver of taxes and the board of view. Tax collection would be directly under the city treasurer and a single new department would replace the board of revision and the board of view. All the mechanical work would be cared for by a separate "department of addressing."

The committee visited Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., recently to observe mechanical tax and assessment record systems in action. Its members were impressed particularly by Detroit's $1,800,000 installation, which is reported to have saved the city $750,000 in seven years. It is a system similar to the one under consideration for Philadelphia.

In Soft Coal Field

Des Moines is the center of the north central Iowa bituminous coal field, producing more than 3,500,000 tons annually.

Lloyd George Sees British Inaction Menace to Peace

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Failure of Great Britain to resist Italian imperialism in Spain and Ethiopia is endangering world peace, former British Prime Minister David Lloyd George charged yesterday in a foreign policy debate in the House of Commons.

"Stand up to Mussolini," Mr. Lloyd George urged. "Earn some respect for Britain. He is no fool. He knows with whom he is dealing.

"If he had been dealing with men who spoke in the name of Britain, with the might of Britain behind them, he would not have talked like that. I hope the time will come when we shall talk in a straightforward, fearless manner."

Opposition spokesmen, in a House tensely silent, assailed the Duce for the ruthless action of his people in Ethiopia and for alleged Italian intervention in Spain, denouncing what they described as wavering British policies.

Anglo-French Plan

The attack came after disclosure of an Anglo-French agreement on the necessity of preventing the landing of further "volunteers"—especially Italians—in Spain. British and French representatives discussed the possibility of using warships to halt troop transports to Spain, but postponed any definite decision.

They agreed that the machinery of the International Non-Intervention Committee should be tried out first and the problem of withdrawing volunteers, which they pointed out was separate from the neutrality committee's "already accomplished" control plan, was for future consideration.

"I'd rather have Italy's anger than Italy's contempt," said Mr. Lloyd George. He taunted the Government for its efforts to avoid a break with Premier Mussolini over the non-intervention crisis.

He charged that Premier Mussolini was being permitted to dominate Britain's life-line of empire through the Mediterranean; in fact that the Duce openly has become dominant in the Eastern Mediterranean and now is seeking to support a fascist state in the Western Mediterranean —Spain.

Seek Firmer Tone

The Duchess of Atholl, a Conservative, urged a "firm tone" by Britain, Russia and France and suggested, if that fails, that "it seems an international blockade might do a great deal."

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, an Independent M. P., accused Great Britain of abandoning Ethiopia after encouraging her to rely on the League of Nations.

Viscount Cranborne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, insisted that it was impossible "beforehand" to announce what would be done even if the Spanish insurgents won with the aid of Italian troops.

Lord Cranborne's refusal, in the face of persistent questioning, to protest to the League of Nations against Italian executions in Addis Ababa or reported violations of the "hands-off-Spain" committee's ban on foreign interference in Spain, co-incided with reiterations from official sources that Anglo-French policy concurred in giving the neutrality ban a thorough trial before considering more drastic steps.

Unless Rome takes new offense at the strong language of Mr. Lloyd George and other Laborite speakers in the Commons, observers believed that British efforts to pour oil on the troubled international waters would be successful.

Parliament recessed for Easter until April 6.

Stokes Succeeds Hobson

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The Constitutional Democracy Association, a group opposing the President's Supreme Court plan, announced the election March 24 of Maj. J. G. Phelps Stokes as president to succeed Rear Admiral Richmond P. Hobson. Major Stokes, financier, philanthropist and publicist, has been prominent in the national guard and is president of the Nevada Company, a mining firm, and the Nevada Central Railroad.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Attractively remodelled 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises

SPACIOUS four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway, Boston. Call LAFayette 4206.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Near The Mother Church, 2 rooms, another young man. Phone before 9 a. m., Kenmore 4348, 37 Park Drive, Suite 47.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

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15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting

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EASTER SPECIAL—Lilies, 20c bud; pots of tulips, jonquils, hydrangeas, hyacinths, bleeding heart, genestas, hardy roses; all kinds of potted plants and dish gardens. HOFF'S GARDENS, Cedar St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

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JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, benchwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston, Cap. 3632.

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To Complete Your Charm

Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation

ROMAN 565 BOYLSTON STREET
Boston, Mass., Copley Sq.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH has about 300 folding and 200 children's chairs for sale. In good condition, suitable for church or Sunday school. Write Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE — Teacher-counselor, including physical care of physically handicapped boy; teaching all elementary subjects and outdoor recreation; salary $45 plus room, board, laundry. Only Christian Scientist need apply. Give experience, references. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.

MAN, colored, good cook, general houseworker; live in; steady position; good home. 210 West 79th, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-1883.

WANTED—Young college man with camp experience, for boys' camp; must be Christian Scientist. L. P. FOUNTAIN, 541 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Illinois

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE GIRL for general housework and some care of 2-year-old child, suburban home; references; $10. Call Center Newton 6237-M (Mass.).

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position in Needham, Mass. Three in family; no cooking, no heavy laundry; $20 monthly. State age, religion and qualifications. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESLADY—Must have experience in curtains, dry goods. Steady. Cortlandt Cotton Store, 13 No. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS, colored; must be experienced alterations; live in; good home; steady position. 210 West 79th, N. Y. En. 2-1883.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet, homelike atmosphere; nurse in attendance. LONgwood 9825.

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 30 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090

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South Shore Furnished Home
A South Shore furnished home of 5 rooms for summer or entire year. Adults preferred. Rent very reasonable. Ten minutes drive from seashore. Box K-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., 26 New York Ave., Ph. W. P. 374—Attractive acre estate in restricted residential park; 9 room stucco, frame house, 3 baths, oil burner, 2-car garage, cultivated orchard. For sale or will rent by year or for summer.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK. REASONABLE PRICES. Arthur W Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
State House, Boston, March 26, 1937
Notice is hereby given of the application of Kakas Brothers Co. of Boston to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; viz., Boston Storage Warehouse Co. Huntington Avenue at Forsyth St., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM L. REED,
Executive Secretary

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

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DOVER, MASS.
6-room house, garage, 2 acres land; price $8500. Call Dover 164.

READVILLE, Mass.—Near Blue Hill Reservation. New 7 room house, sun porch, fireplace, tile bath, shower, steam heat, vapor, garage. 6000 sq. ft. land, $7200. Hyde Park 1126.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—17 and 21 Winchester St. Attractive guest houses; spacious grounds; large piazzas; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Asp. 1790.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Very desirable living quarters, 2-room suite; also single room with or without private bath. Terhune Hall, 151 Maple St. 4-7075.

WOULD LIKE to communicate with gentleman desiring home accommodations; room, board, garage available; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Write Box M-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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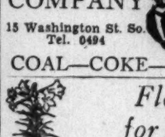
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Buy A Motorstokor

and use small size coal and Save Half Your Fuel Expense

GLM COAL SALES

Foot of Middle St., New Bedford, Mass. Telephone 314

BUSH & CO., Inc.

J. T. Champion, Mgr.

CLEANERS and DYERS

512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790-3791

Cherry's

THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

George E. Tripp

PACKERS and MOVERS

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE

Vans Disinfected After Each Moving

276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors

696 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.

So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Hawes Electric Co.

592 Pleasant Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

Ranges—Radio—Washers—Oil Furnaces

"The World's Largest Selling Oil Burner"

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

AKIN-DENISON CO.

Macomber Home Style ICE CREAM

A Quality Product Since 1900

It is as near you as your phone. If your dealer does not carry it

CALL 669

NEWBURYPORT

Chocolates

Eggs — Packages — Novelties
Ice Cream and Sherbets
Lunches

CHASE'S CANDY SHOP

TEL. 424 33 STATE STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mld. 4203
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow INC.

Now Ready with
The Newest Fashions for EASTER

273 WASHINGTON STREET

Frost Motors, Inc.

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE

399 Washington St. New. No. 6525

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.

HARDWARE KITCHEN GOODS
PAINTS AUTO SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
SPORTING GOODS RADIOS

Sales and Service

361 CENTRE ST. NEW. NO. 8072

Florence E. Rand HAT SHOPS

New Straws—Tishu Felts

Hand Bags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M

Gowns at Brookline Shop
1391 Beacon Street Beacon 2092

NEWTON—Waban

Flowers

For Easter

Flowers Telegraphed

BOSTON GARDENING CO.

WABAN

NEWTON—West Newton

For Better Cleaning

A — B — C

DRY CLEANERS, INC.

1274 Washington St., West Newton
WEST NEWTON 2600

Free Delivery Service

The Newtons - Needham - Wellesley

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Plumbing and Heating

New Installations and Repair Work

All Types of
RANGES REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS GAS APPLIANCES
Sold, Installed and Serviced

G. Wilbur Thompson, Inc.

86 LANGLEY ROAD CEN. NEW. 0400

FUEL OIL

COAL - COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

NICKERSON

MEN'S SHOP

NEEDHAM

ARROW SHIRTS

Ties $1.00 **$2.00** Ties $1.50

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.

OF NEWTONVILLE

A Complete Food Store

FOR EASTER

Swift's Premium Peanut Hams from Georgia 29c

Free Delivery to Newton and Wellesley

Reliable Charge Accounts Solicited

304 Walnut Street New. No. 8400

Newton Flower Shop

Easter Greetings

NEWTON NORTH 2900

323 WALNUT STREET

GULF BRAM'S

SERVICE STATIONS
911 Washington St.
252 Walnut Street

Ignition — Generator
Battery — Tire — Starter

NEW. NO. 0835

WALNUT DELICATESSEN

We Specialize in
CHEESE
COLD MEATS

Open Evenings and Sundays
335 WALNUT STREET

Saunders Shops

334 WALNUT STREET

Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.

Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte"
Hosiery and Undergarments.

"A Shade Better"

Newton Awning Co.

Manufacturers of
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Strips, Screens, Canvas Covers, Wedding Canopies and Aisle Carpets
Window Caulking

861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

PAINE DRUG, INC.

277 WALNUT ST.

KEMP'S DELICIOUS SALTED NUTS

Schrafft's and Whitman's Chocolates
Squibb Household Products

Free Delivery New. No. 0353, 1286

Paramount Market

INCORPORATED

319 WALNUT STREET

Tel. New. No. 8260 for EASTER GREETINGS

HILLIARD'S

"Good Candy Made Right in Sight"

EASTER BUNNIES
EGGS - CHICKS

We Write Names on Eggs

340 WALNUT ST., NEWTONVILLE
39A LINCOLN ST., NEWTON HLDS.

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL

COAL - COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

A Reliable Store

to trade with.

Good Clothing for all at fair prices.

ORENT BROS.

Norwood N. Attleboro

We Sell and Recommend

NEW ENGLAND COKE

JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC

269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

R. L. SNELL

489 Washington St., Canton Tel. 0638

Dealer

Chrysler—Plymouth

National Advertised Electrical Appliances for the home

36-Month Budget Plan

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe

HAIRDRESSING

Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting

85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK

Telephone: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0630

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

ENGELMANN FLORISTS, INC.

Flowers for Easter

Large Assortment of Plants

BEAUTIFUL CUT FLOWERS

Switch to

DODGE

And Save Money

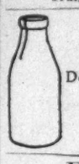
SHAPIRO MOTORS

631 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

FOR your Finest Easter Dinners secure foods at Kelsey's. For here you may obtain the unusual foods as well as the kinds used daily. Kelsey's reputation for handling better foods for better living is your assurance of generous satisfaction.

Kelsey's Great Market

Truly a Great Place to Trade



Pittsfield Milk Exchange

Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products

120 FRANCIS AVENUE
Tel. 2-1561

Easter Gloves

Smart fabric gloves with new stitchings, button trim. Beige, white and colors..... 1.00

ENGLAND BROTHERS

Easter Flowers

Smart Corsages

The FLOWER SHOP

88 North Street

Nesbit's Garage

Official AAA Garage

Now Is the Time to Have Your Car Simonized

705 North Street Dial 2-1212

NESBIT BROS.

We carry choicest grades of

Fresh Meats and Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods

770 TYLER STREET PHONE 6473

Switch to

DODGE

and Save Money

SHAPIRO MOTORS

631 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

NoMEND HOSIERY

To Complete Your Easter Costume

Delightfully Sheer Chiffons With "THE ARMOURED HEEL"

$1.00

HALDEN & STONE Co.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 6258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Visit Our New Showroom at 676 Hancock St., Wollaston
Displaying
Ballard Burners
Boiler Burner Units
Air Conditioning
24-hour Oil Burner Service
FUEL OIL

C. Y. WOODBURY, INC. PRES. 5512

SPRINGTIME!

Keep your appearance above criticism by using our fine dry cleaning service now!

Old Colony Laundry

PRES. 5000

RALPH COAL CO.

33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839

'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.

The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

QUINCY AWNING CO.

AWNINGS AND WEDDING CANOPIES
Order Now for Spring Delivery
Tel. GRA. 4529

684 Hancock Street Wollaston
E. M. Woodbury H. F. Woodbury



Flowers for Easter

Choice Selection of Lilies, Potted Plants and Spring Flowers

Patterson's Flower Store

Elsie M. Patterson, Prop.
1283 HANCOCK STREET

For Every Member of the Family

SLIPPERS - RUBBERS
HOSIERY - SHOES

SMALLEY-TERHUNE SHOE CO.

311 Newport Avenue Pres. 2363

J. S. KELLEY

The Careful, Competent Mover

Careful Handling in Transit
Padded Vans Insure This Care

Call PREsident 6607

108 MERRYMOUNT ROAD

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Visit Quint's Easter Flower Show

LILIES and FLOWERING PLANTS

Spring Flowers and Corsages

Popular prices—Deliveries everywhere

Quint's GREENHOUSES

1230 HANCOCK ST. Presc. 2020

READING

Did You Know?

You Can Have a Delicious Bottle of "TOMATO JUICE"

left at your door with the Milk and Cream order.

It is indeed a treat. Try it and see for yourself.

C. W. SPEAR

37 Central Street

Tel. Cry. 0610 Wakefield, Mass.

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.

COAL—LUMBER

NEW ENGLAND COKE

Phone 0126 Reading

Easter Plants and Flowers in great variety

Flowers Telegraphed

PARKER *Florist*

395 Main St., Wakefield, Mass.

TEL. CRYSTAL 0745

BOOTHBYS

Infants' Department

Coats - bonnets - dresses - sweaters
bibs - rompers - kimonos - jackets - carriage robes and pillows

Full line of novelties

434 MAIN ST. WAKEFIELD

Beautiful Assortment of

EASTER Flowers and Potted Plants

Harold W. Cogger, *Florist*

228 MAIN ST., READING, MASS.

Shop located on Route 28 between Stoneham and Reading

SOMERVILLE

GORIN'S

FOR VALUE

See Our

Extensive Easter Display

For the Entire Family and the Home
Shirley Temple and Cinderella Frocks Included

9 Bow Street 256 Elm Street
Union Square Davis Square

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS

507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864

BUSSEY FUEL CO.

T. F. Sheridan & Son

Cor. School and Medford Sts.
Som. 0050

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products

JENNEY GASOLINE

C. J. Miers & Sons

ROOFERS

Established 1857

Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.

Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

Alfred A. Veasie MARKET

See Our Eastern Specials

Delicious Hams and Other Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits for Easter

266 Broadway Som. 2610

J. W. HOWARD FLOWERS

Beautiful Easter Lilies
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants

The Only Greenhouses in Somerville

328 Broadway Som. 0416-7

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP

Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes

For All Occasions

267 Elm Street Davis Square

Seller's Cash Market

The Busy Little Store
Where Quality Counts

Especially Fine Hams for Easter

Birdseye Frosted Foods

147-B HIGHLAND AVE. SOMERSET 7114

QUINTON'S MARKET

DAVIS SQUARE

Extends Its Usual

Easter Greetings

WE SELL

Only Standard Brands of

HAMS

288 ELM STREET SOMERSET 3131

Thrifty Hat Store

DAVIS SQUARE

2,000 Spring Hats

Very Reasonably Priced

Ornaments - Hand Bags - Gloves
Umbrellas - Stockings

Hats Made to Order That Match Any Costume

418 HIGHLAND AVE. Som. 2089-W

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me—for personal insurance service—

CHARLES W. GOWEN

Ludlow, Mass.

Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

'blue coal'

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS

MAYNARD COAL CO.

853 State Street 2-1146

WM. SCHLATTER & SON INC.

FLORISTS

Member F. T. D. A.

12 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 427 Bay St.

TELEPHONE 2-3197

TAUNTON

Storey & Bo

58 MAIN STREET, TAUNTON

EASTER GREETINGS to MONITOR READERS

WALTHAM

Henley Clothes
Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats

"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
429 MOODY STREET

GEO. I. KELLY

Parke Snow INC.

MOODY STREET

The parade of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN to PARKE SNOW'S for smart clothes is constantly increasing . . . and be it for EASTER or any other season . . . you're sure to find RIGHT STYLES at RIGHT PRICES.

LILLIAN G. BALL

Hairdresser

Make your Easter Ensemble complete with one of our Permanent Waves—and don't neglect visiting our card and gift department.

744 MAIN ST. TEL. WAL. 3175

Established 1872

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

'blue coal'

NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS

HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.

224 Newton Street Phone 0052

Your Dollars Get More at Sears

Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, coldspots, etc..

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

240 MOODY ST. TEL. WAL. 2438

Come to

BALL'S TOY SHOP

for the unusual in

Easter Bunnies and Gifts

609 Main Street Opp. City Hall

Eat the Best

At Reasonable Prices

ADAMS CREAMERY

Your good will is our greatest asset

Give Us a Trial

745 Moody Street corner of Orange

HERBERT T. SPENCER INC.

Quaker nets — Draperies
Venetian Blinds — Shades
Upholstering — Slip Covers.

708 Main Street Tel. Wal. 2680

JOHN W. TRACY

Paper Hanging—Ceilings Muresco ed and Interior Painting

Careful Workmanship

215 Robbins St. Tel. Wal. 3332-W

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.

A Complete Food Store

FOR EASTER

Swift's Premium Peanut Ham from Georgia 29c lb. Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverley.

Reliable Charge Accounts Solicited

MID. 7100

USED CARS

1936 Ford Del. Cabriolet	$548
1936 Touring Tudor	485
1935 Con. Sedan	525

Authorized Lincoln, Ford and Zephyr Dealer

COOMBS MOTOR CO.

49 N. BEACON STREET WATERTOWN
Mid. 7650 Open Evenings



Do You Get Your Milk in a Cream Top Bottle?

Watertown's Only "Cream Top" Dairy

C. L. WOODLAND

53 Waverley Ave. Tel. Mid. 3818

RUTH EVELYN

FOOD SHOP

Quality Cakes and Pastries

6A Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown

WELLESLEY

Now a Complete . . .
New Food Store in Wellesley

STAR MARKET CO.

FOR EASTER—Swift's Premium Peanut Hams from Georgia 29c lb.

583 Washington Street, Wellesley
Well. 2820 Free Delivery

WELLESLEY — NEEDHAM
DOVER — WESTON
Charge Accounts Solicited

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER

U. S. Royal
Guaranteed Tires
OSCAR HEDTLER
26 Church St., Winchester Tel. 1208
Road Service

ELITE BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waves
Specialty
New Ray Machineless Wave
Oil-een Machineless Wave

Scholl's Restaurant
A Good Place to Eat
All Home Cooking
Try our Special Dinners and Suppers
884 MAIN STREET
Open daily 7 to 8. Closed Sundays

Edward T. Harrington Co.
Realtors
Announce the opening of a new Office at 7 Common St., Winchester
Under management of Mr. Ashley K. Hayden
SALES - RENTALS - MORTGAGES
Tel. Win. 0502

JACK PIKE
announces his management of the new and complete
Sunoco Gasoline and Oil
Service Station
Across Main St. from Pike's Garage
Pike's characteristic cheerful and efficient Service Guaranteed

GRACE'S
Gowns Dresses Frocks
Cloth Coats
Beautiful Fur Coats and Millinery
Personal Service
22 Thompson Street Tel. 0372

WINTHROP

SMITH BROTHERS
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating
Stoves and Repairs
39 AND 43 WALDEN STREET
Telephone Ocean 2073

Baxter's Beauty Shop
For Appointment
Ocean 2004-R
54 Somerset Ave., Winthrop Centre, Mass.

W. H. RUTTLE
Florists

Easter Flowers
Lilies - Roses
Tulips
HYACINTHS
9 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0030

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
including AUTOMOBILE
Both Stock and Mutual Companies
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON BEAUMONT H PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2 Good table every comfort bridge running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

SEAFORD "Resthaven," Sutton Park Road —From 2 gns. home-made cakes, preserves; personal attention; electric light. Misses Over

DOGS FOR SALE

DACHSHUNDS (smooth) for sale; two red dog puppies, one black and tan, 5 months, by Champion Erumo Von Rantzenchild out of pedigree bitch, MRS. FYETTS Old Forest Farm Ringwood Hants.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS—dog and bitch, 4 gns. and 3 gns. Apply GRAHAM, "Stanwix," West Hill, Sanderstead Surrey.

FLATS TO LET

LILLIPUT DORSET, overlooking Poole Harbour—Fine sunset views; ultra modern, all electric flat, furnished; lounge, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette, C. H. W.; central heating; service and garage if required; from middle May for 6-8 weeks, 7 guineas p. w. THOMPSON, 8 Salterns Court. Tel. Canford Cliffs 811.

RICHMOND—New mansion flat, 1 rec., 2 bed., kitchen, bath, central heating; 2 mins. station, bus, deer park; £120 inclusive. Phone 0902, 7 The Gateways.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-. 106, Kew Rd Richmond Surrey Tel 2611 Richmond

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company Estate Agents Grand Cinema Buildings Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need

CROYDON near Aerodrome, Waddon and West Croydon Stations, buses, trolly; for sale, modern 3-roomed freehold villa, garden, conveniences MRS WAITE 2 Waddon Close Croydon Surrey

ESSEX—Freehold bungalow on concrete main water and gas large garden and orchard, near buses, 4 rooms kitchenette, pantry, bath, outbuildings £280 Box W-690, BCM/CSM, London

PAIGNTON, S. DEVON—Semi-detached house, 7 rooms, freehold, on bus route, gas, electricity, space for garage, sea and country views from all Windows, £985 Apply Box W-694 BCM/CSM, London

HOUSES TO LET

CORONATION PARTY
ST. IVES LODGE, MAIDENHEAD
is offered to party of 7 or 8 persons. St. Ives Lodge is attractive, bright and sunny with roof lounge; comfortably furnished, seven or eight bedrooms, two sitting rooms, two bathrooms; Vivo Heater, electric light and gas; garage; convenient for buses, station, and near Windsor Castle; terms: 5 gns. each weekly with attendance, including breakfast and dinner at historic Hotel St. Ives; alternative terms on application. Apply Hotel St. Ives, Maidenhead, Berks., England. Tel.: 186. Maidenhead.

DEVON.—To let, furnished house, sleep 5-7, for June, August, also winter months, quiet road, moderate. 39 Oldway, Paignton.

PAIGNTON, S. Devon.—Furnished house, Goodrington Sands, charming position, sea view, garden, garage, electricity gas; 1 large lounge with dining recess, good kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom; centre of yacht racing during June Apply Box M-2647, BCM/CSM, London

PARKSTONE off Sandbanks Road — New well-built modern bungalows; 4 rooms and kitchenette; hall 87 sq. ft., heated radiator from boiler; also Ascot water heater, bathroom, separate lavatory, service cupboards; nice garden. THOMPSON, 8 Salterns Court, Lilliput, Dorset.

SELSEY BILL. — Modern furnished house, facing sea; long or short periods; lounge 24 feet, 4 bedrooms (sleep 8); linen, plate, electric light; 2 W. C's; garage, garden. MISS ALDRIDGE, 64 Clarmont Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2361

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—To purchase, pretty week-end cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, small garden, rural, not Kent or Essex, within 35 miles London. PITHER, 25 The Vale, London, N. W. 11.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W C 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study; languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road

BICKLEY Kent (½ hour from London)—Charming guest house; lovely garden; every comfort; excellent table; moderate terms. MISS PYNE, 344 Southlands Rd. Tel. Ravensbourne 1446.

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min. sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

SUSSEX, Hove (4), Braeside, 130 Nevill Rd —Private modern house; take 1, 2 guests; central heating, excellent cooking; view sea and downs; C. H. W.; convenient buses, shops, trains.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

PIANO TUNING

R. LOUIS DOVE From Broadwoods tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

CAMBRIDGE—Lady help or working housekeeper for, entire work of small house; (no washing); two ladies in family; wages £40. Box W-688, BCM/CSM, London.

HERTS.—Ladies' fully qualified Hairdresser-Receptionist; Eugene, Macdonald Permanent Waving, Tinting, etc. Box W-685, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

SALESWOMAN desires position of trust; willing to go anywhere. MISS COLES, 68 Wickham Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea

YOU NEED THOUGHTFUL CHAUFFEUR. 20 yrs. priv. exp., R. R. Cert.; married; excellent refs.; 26 yrs. clean licence; locality pref. J. C. WATSON 59 Graham Ave., Brighton 6.

ROOMS TO LET

SEAFORD, Sussex—Room furnished or unfurnished, beautiful district near sea, downs; suit Christian Science nurse; terms moderate. Box W-685, BCM/CSM, London.

SEVENOAKS—Large well furnished rooms, good cooking and attendance; board pref.; 24 miles London, Bayham Lodge, Bayham Road.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON 9 & 4 Oxon "Restneth" Glen Rd Tel 1184

TEACHER'S POST VACANT

SURREY—Junior form mistress required; resident; Froebel training pref.; music and French essential. Box W-689, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB 1861
THE QUADRANT RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

JAMES TURNER & SONS
(Bedford) Limited
Complete House Furnishers
and Removal Contractors
Lime Street and 12, The Arcade Bedford.
Tel. 2706 Telegrams: Furnishing, Bedford

INSURANCE
of every description
(Motor Insurance a Speciality)
Phone Bedford 3785
A. L. HEAD
53, CHAUCER RD., BEDFORD

BERKSHIRE

MAIDENHEAD

T. S. VEVERS Ltd.
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Rd., Maidenhead Tel. 355

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and
Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road 'Phone 4912

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE
1PH LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pasco
Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

"Support Your Advertisers as They Support You"
W. WELTON, *Footwear*
10 Palace Avenue
Agent for Lotus, Delta K, Queen and Jaeger Boots and Shoes
Ideal Shoe for Children 'Start Rite.' Best repairs by experienced workmen

C. B. STOCKER
40 Hyde Road
Cooked Meats
Table Dainties
All freshly made on the premises.
Tel. 57206

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON
(Continued)

F. W. GARTH & Co., Ltd.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
Hairdressers *and* Wigmakers
Perfumery and Beauty Preparations
VICTORIA STREET PHONE 5474

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
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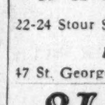
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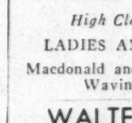
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Children's Corner

A Merry Morning in Spring

Junior Sparrow finished digging his breakfast from the stump of the old pine tree. He was happy; the morning was crisp, bright and inviting, and all the meadow folk joined in singing, "Good morning."

"Good morning, good morning," called the sparrow in pert tones, jerking his head this way and that. "Good morning."

The second "good morning" was interrupted by the brown calf who came racing across the meadow at a great rate. Junior had to jump spryly to get out of the way of the racing calf; and to his surprise when hopping out of the way of the calf he hopped right in the road of the lambs who were frisking down to the meadow fence. And in escaping the lambs he nearly bumped into Pony Ned who was galloping this



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Away Frisked the Lambs

way and that way in a lively manner.

"Why are you running this morning?" asked Junior when Brownie was near enough to talk.

"Why do I run?" asked the calf in surprise. "Why do I run? Well I'm sure I don't know, unless it's because I just have to." And the calf kicked up his heels and raced to the other side of the meadow.

"Why do you run?" asked the sparrow of the frisking lambs who stopped at the fence for a minute.

"Why do we run?" repeated the lambs. "We really don't know, unless it's because we just have to." And away the little fellows frisked leaving Junior looking thoughtful.

"Why do you gallop and race about?" the sparrow asked of Pony Ned who hesitated for a moment on his return trip.

"Why do I gallop?" asked the Pony. "I'm sure I don't know, unless it's because I'm so happy I just have to." Then he kicked up all his legs at once and scampered to the farmyard gate where Don and Dot waited with a lump of sugar and a juicy carrot.

"Good morning," sang Dot. She clapped her hands and exclaimed happily over Pony Ned who had just stopped for his morning visit with the children.

"Good morning," echoed Don. He ran the full length of the farmyard and gave a lump of sugar to the waiting pony.

"Why does everyone race and sing 'good morning'?" wondered the sparrow. Then he paused and looked around.

The sky was blue; the grass was green; the soft wind was singing a tune. There was plenty of food and the singing brook held enough for all.

"I know why everyone races about and sings 'good morning,'" said Junior to himself. "It's because they're so happy and glad they just can't help it."

And the bird spread his wings and perked his chin; then he flew to the top of the tall pine tree near by and sang in his merriest chirp, "Good morning—good morning—good morning."

Odds and Ends

Mobile Post Office

The British post office has a large motor van, fully equipped with the usual post office supplies, which is transported to agricultural shows, races, and all large outdoor gatherings where a post office may be needed.

Soya Bean

The soya bean, known in the United States only during the last 20 years, was discovered 25,000 years ago. Its production in America during 1935 was approximately 40,000,000 bushels.

Canal Too Small

The Normandie and the Queen Mary are the only liners in the world that cannot pass through the Panama Canal. Both ships are longer than the lock chambers.

Banned

Beginning Jan. 1, 1938, children under 16 will not be admitted to British theaters showing so-called horror pictures.

Presidential Parade

President Harding was the first president of the United States to ride in an automobile in an inaugural procession.

For the Scrapbook

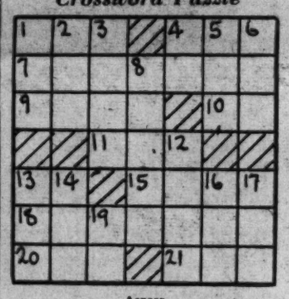
The Oil of Kindness

The heart plenished with kindness is like a lamp filled with precious oil. By its fair example, kindness enlightens the misdoer, and by its good offices it brings healing to those hearts that are hurt, grieved or vext. Them that have charity it maketh to burn and shine, and in its flame neither jealousy nor envy may endure.—Ruysbrock.

Life

Live as with God; and whatever be your calling, pray for the gift that will perfectly qualify you in it.—Horace Bushnell.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Vexation
4—Likely
7—Military organization
9—Ago
10—Printer's measure
11—Long fish
13—Indefinite article
15—Bewail
18—Not active
20—Self
21—Perceive

Down

1—Mischievous person
2—Inlet
3—In addition to
4—By
5—Pastry
6—Sunburn
8—Separate articles
12—Girl's name
13—Monkey
14—Pony
16—Salutation
17—Born
19—Therefore

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Joshua the Beth-shemite

When the sacred "ark of the covenant" was returned to the land of Israel after it had been in the hands of the Philistines for some seven months, it was borne on a cart drawn by "two milch kine" (I Sam. 6:10), which came to a halt in the field of a certain Joshua who lived near Beth-sheme-esh in Judah.

This Joshua is not to be confused with the distinguished Hebrew leader who succeeded Moses, or with Joshua the priest mentioned in the book of Zechariah (3:1, etc.), or with other Biblical characters who possessed this very common Hebrew name. Of Joshua the Bethshemite we know little beyond the fact that the ark was placed for a time on a great stone within the borders of his field, while he and his neighbors offered sacrifices in gratitude for its safe return (I Sam. 6:14f.). It was not long, however, before the ark was moved to Kirjath-Jearim (7:1) where Eleazar was specially appointed to "keep the ark of the LORD."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Teaching the Child

After a child becomes of school age, there are a number of attempts made to teach him the value of safety measures — looking both ways before crossing the street, walking on the left shoulder of pavements, wearing something light if walking at night, etc.

Very young children, however, seem to present a more difficult problem in training, which has been met by one young mother as follows: She permits her twin boys, three, to run ahead and tell her when it will be safe for her and baby sister to cross the street. They know how to read the light signals, and enjoy the responsibility of watching till they can say, "It's all right now, Mother."

This reversing of roles for children—from protected to protectors—is usually an effective method of educating them to watch out for themselves.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Quaint Costumes in Volendam



Monitor Camera Club from Kate Neumayer, Vienna

A Group of Natives Politely Pose for the Photographer. The Small Streets of This Fishing Village on the Shores of the Zuider Zee Are Lined With Gay Red and Green Painted Houses, Which Are a Great Attraction to Foreign Visitors

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Barbecued Spareribs

Two men have established a profitable venture in wholesaling barbecued spareribs in restaurants, delicatessens, and markets. The ribs are bought in 100-pound quantities and are baked slowly in an oven into which hickory smoke is forced from an adjoining and smaller oven. They are seasoned with salt, pepper, and a bit of garlic.

There is no shrinkage to the consumer; and the men wholesale their product at 35 cents a pound. One pound will serve four portions.—Aileen W. G., Bell, Calif.

What They Say

Contradictions

"Our civilization and our culture are a mass of contradiction, and I sometimes feel very sorry for people who try to make sense of them."—Dr. Boyd H. Bode.

Bidding

"If you bid for a man with flattery, you may lose to the highest bidder."—Virginia Nolen.

History

"Is not history a constant succession of going to sleep and rude awakening?"—Dr. G. G. Coulton.

Quotation for Today

BEHIND the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own.—Lowell.

Sunbonnet Sue



Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: When pirates were in flower, nets and cutlasses were used to repel boarders. Now it is done only with prunes.

San Francisco Chronicle: Let's see. England needs a larger navy because we needed a larger one because Japan needed a larger one.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Clipper Race

This is a clipper race without benefit of sails or foaming seas, but one which rouses plenty of enthusiasm, nevertheless.

Ten small balls, each made up of cotton strips six yards long and one half inch wide, are previously prepared from old sheeting or other cloth.

Eight players are divided into two teams. Each player is given one of the balls and a pair of scissors, which should not be too sharp.

At a signal, each player of a group of four starts the race by attempting to cut through the six yard strips lengthwise without cutting off. The first one doing so is the winner for that side. The players in the other group then perform the same stunt.

The winning players from each team are given the two remaining balls, which they proceed to cut through as before. The one who succeeds in doing this first is declared the winning "clipper."

It adds to the excitement of the race if women form one group and men the other, thus leaving a man and a woman as the grand final contestants. In this case the women guests would cheer for their candidate while the men would urge their brother on to victory.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Daily Anecdote

Deeper

A good story is told of Thomas K. Beecher, who could not tolerate deceit in any form. Finding that a clock in his church was habitually too fast or too slow, he hung a placard on the wall above it reading in large letters, "Don't blame my hands; the trouble lies deeper."

In Lighter Vein

Here Today, Gone Tomorrow

Sam had been carpenter at a provincial theater for about half a century, and the proprietors thought it was time he retired on a pension. But Sam chose to consider himself insulted by the well-meant offer.

"I wouldn't 'ave took the job at all," he grumbled, "if I 'adn't thought it was goin' to be permanent!"—Vancouver Sun.

The Difference

Mike—"What is the difference between vision and sight?"

Pat—"Remember those two goils we had out last night?"

Mike—"Yes."

Pat—"Well, the one I was with was a vision, but the one you was with was a sight."

Accommodating

"I never feed tramps," the housewife informed Weary Willie.

"I ain't askin' yer ter, lady," he replied. "Just gimme the grub an' I'll feed myself."—Cotton Ginners' Journal.

Depends On Bird

"I was taken to dinner by that man you introduced to me. He was quite gallant and remarked upon my bird-like appetite."

"Hm-m! He runs an ostrich farm in South Africa."—Tit-Bits.

Style Book

Mr. Newlywed: "Why have you these fashion plates out in addition to the cook book, dear?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "I thought I'd need both to make flannel cakes."—Grit.

Asking Too Much

Musician (doing badly): "Ah, gentlemen, if we all 'ad our rights, I should be ridin' in me own carriage."

Skeptic: "Yes, but your poor mother couldn't push you now!"—Montreal Herald.

Sporting Question

Teacher: "Yes, Johnny, Lapland is rather thinly populated."

Johnny: "How many laps to the mile, teacher?"—Modern Times.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Boston reader has an excellent suggestion, and makes use of it in signing the following contribution. Perhaps others would like to follow this example:

ZYXWV US TYS QP EXT EYN PMLK JPJQPN YE SKP I-L-L-L-L SY XHP M TYJ VP IWXJP? ZP HKYXWV SKPT EPPW SKMS ZP GTPZ PMLK YSKPN.—MVV-M-WUTP.

Factual Figuring

To the number of degrees in a circle —— add the number of dimes in a United States dollar ——; subtract the number of dots that represent the letter "P" in Morse Code ——; multiply by the number of sheaves to a fiddle block ——; and divide by the number of days in any year except Leap Year ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

It's hardly time to set out bean poles, but that does not stop one from changing BEAN to POLE. It has been done in 6 moves.

How Many in the Family?

A certain family consists of one man and his wife, and 4 sons, each of whom has a sister. How many in the family?

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify each of the famous persons named below with his or her occupation? The first has been checked for you:

1	John Adams	writer	
2	Roald Amundsen	poet	
3	Edwin Booth	President	1
4	Thomas Carlyle	architect	
5	Edward MacDowell	actress	
6	Sir Henry Raeburn	explorer	
7	Auguste Rodin	actor	
8	Percy Shelley	painter	
9	Dame Ellen Terry	musician	
10	Christopher Wren	sculptor	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Two Families Live as One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollis, Okla.

When two families manage to live side-by-side, in houses almost twinlike in their exteriors and interiors, and live out of one pocketbook, happily and successfully, a new light is shed on the concept of brotherhood.

Twenty-four years ago the Ward brothers married the Dunlap sisters. From the day of their marriages the two families have never been separated, and their interests have always been united. From life on the farm, living next door to each other and sharing the year's bounty and the year's hardships, they have today developed a thriving bakery trade in the small communities of southwestern Oklahoma.

The two brothers, Carl and Neal, manage the details and the salesmanship; the sisters furnish the recipes and the supervision of the delicacies baked in the shop. When Carl Ward drives the delivery truck over the trade territory, some stranger is always struck with amazement and humor at the sign that is across its back: "Hit Me Easy, I'm Full of Pie."

But the neighborhood people are accustomed to this, because for 11 years the Wards have been among the "dependables" in Hollis. By their living they have dramatized for their community the understanding that can exist between families. The neighborhood knows that these Wards have one charge account, one bank account, one checking account, and that the youngsters in the two families enjoy working and playing together as much as their parents have all their grown-up life.

The neighborhood once looked upon the relationship as something little short of a miracle, but in 11 years a miracle is bound to be explained away in simple language. And that is as Mrs. Neal Ward has put it: "It must be because we love each other so much."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Illegal Suspension

Question: A special meeting was called to consider a revision of bylaws. These were read section by section. Certain changes were proposed and accepted by a majority vote. Then it was moved that "we suspend Section 1 of Article 8 of our bylaws and adopt the revised bylaws, to become effective when printed." This was carried unanimously. (Section 1 of Article 8 reads: 'The bylaws may be amended . . . at any meeting by a two-thirds vote, provided a two-weeks notice of the proposed change be given to the clerk . . . who shall provide each member with a copy of the proposed changes at least one week prior to the meeting at which they are to be considered.")

The next day, one who voted for the motion claimed the action was illegal. Because there was no objection at the time, does not the motion hold good?

Answer: The bylaws were illegally adopted, unless the bylaws themselves provide expressly for suspension of the rule that was suspended. Not even a unanimous vote is competent to do anything contrary to the bylaws. (See the first paragraph of Article 47 on page 201 of Robert's Rules of Order.)

The revised bylaws should be voted on again after the required notice. The fundamental is that bylaws are of little value if they can be set aside at any time.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Would it not be fun for each member of the P-C-C-C-C to use a nom de plume? We should then feel that we knew each other.—Add-A-Line.

Factual Figuring: 280 plus 10, minus 5, times 3, divided by 345, equals 2.

Letter Changing: Bean, mean, meat, melt, molt, mole, pole.

How Many in the Family?: 7; a man, his wife 4 sons and 1 daughter.

Occupations of the Famous: John Adams—President; Roald Amundsen—explorer; Edwin Booth—actor; Thomas Carlyle—writer; Edward MacDowell—musician; Sir Henry Raeburn—painter; Auguste Rodin—sculptor; Percy Shelley—poet; Dame Ellen Terry—actress; Christopher Wren—architect.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Home Again*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Big Voice*

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sweetness and Light, and Dynamite

SWEETNESS and light are old companions. It is altogether proper that they should appear as joint interests of the United States' roving ambassador, Norman H. Davis, now sailing Europeward. Mr. Davis goes, officially, to attend the world sugar conference at London. Unofficially, but not at all secretly, he goes also to see what rays of hope and sanity may shine through Europe's iron storm clouds—armaments.

That Americans are thinking of Europe in any other manner than, as James Truslow Adams puts it in his "Epic of America," merely to "resent it," may come as just the right sort of surprise to startle Old World thought out of its darker obsessions.

Apparently Europe has never quite divested itself of an inclination it developed in Wilsonian days to look westward for salvation from itself. Today there is a feeling in France that if the United States could be brought to declare itself on the side of the European democracies in the event of another war, even if only passively, war might be averted. And British statesmen continue to declare their nation's friendship for its American cousin with an engaging candor as to a very practical national interest in such friendship. At the same time, German spokesmen of the caliber of Dr. Hans Luther—now about to relinquish his ambassadorship in Washington—and Dr. Schacht, who recently presented Germany's case for a return of its colonies in an important American publication, have worked tactfully and ably to secure American good will for their country.

Yes, Europe still looks westward. But Mr. Davis has embarked, no doubt, with temperate expectations. For well within memory is President Wilson's paradoxical misfortune of being censured by some leaders of Europe for not preventing them at Versailles from doing what they insisted upon doing.

On a mission which admittedly concerns the pacification of Europe as well as the sharing of the world's sugar bowl, Mr. Davis risks for his laurels a frost similar to that which nipped Wilson's. Then at home isolationism is still expressing itself as forcibly as when it repudiated Wilson's efforts to provide the broader base it has always needed. The neutrality—or better, the "keep out of war"—legislation on which Congress is now working presupposes that the United States can and will keep out of Europe.

Whatever delusions realists may be able to point out in this attitude, Mr. Davis must reckon on its political potency. Many Americans still suspect Europe of seeking to entangle them; cannot credit that an older and wilier world should need aid from a younger neighbor to set its house in order. They are still afraid of becoming innocents abroad. Mr. Davis's aim then, must be to find out how sincerely Europe wishes the peace it says it is trying to secure by arming for war.

He has chosen an appropriate moment to talk about ending the arms race, a moment when the dictatorships which have fostered the military ideal among their peoples are acting as if suddenly impressed by the vigor and proportions of Britain's belated but determined rearmament. Nearly all nations are now in this race without a prize—a mad career that reminds one of a truck driver with a load of dynamite bouncing at sixty miles an hour over a rough road in the hope that because of his speed he will get home ahead of an explosion.

The question Mr. Davis will ask is, Does he really want to get home? Not much more than that. But the pause may prevent the explosion.

Sitting Down—Together

THE easing of the Chrysler sit-down crisis, combined with the settlement of the other major strikes of this winter, emphasizes the importance of keymen meeting face to face to discuss issues. Within a few hours after John L. Lewis and Walter P. Chrysler sat down together, it was agreed by Mr. Lewis that the sit-downers should be called from the plants. Seemingly insolvable obstacles, the defiance of the strikers, the ultimatums of the employers, the fears of violence, were obliterated in a swift truce.

The General Motors strike was illustrative of the same thing. The early, costly days of that strike were spent in efforts by Secretary of Labor Perkins and Governor Murphy to bring the two sides together. (Once they missed contact by the distance of a few blocks and an elevator that came too soon.) When Mr. Lewis and William S. Knudsen finally sat down together and addressed themselves to the task of finding their basic agreements rather than their differences, the result was a swift settlement.

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, and Philip Murray, high official of the Committee for Industrial Organization, chose to meet face to face before a man sat down in the factory. The result was a steel crisis that never happened, wastes that were never incurred, resentments that were never accumulated.

The General Electric Company showed similar willingness to meet union leaders face to face, and there have been constructive resolvings of the company's labor problems. In fairness it must be said that the Chrysler corporation met with union representatives, but it was not until the top men of both sides sat at the same table that appeasement came.

The efficacy of conferences has been amply revealed in these examples. The tentative labor program now being drafted by the Administration wisely places its chief reliance upon bringing the disputants together before the strike stage is reached. Face to face, men realize that they have achieved greater unity in their thinking than they suspected. Apart, the illusions of bitterness, hate and avarice may multiply until the reality of the fundamental interdependence of American industry—all right endeavor—is lost sight of.

Fashions That Bloom

FRESHNESS is a good idea! Everyone enjoys it. Men as well as women. A fresh collar here, a white bow there, a ruffle, a flower—these may be more than wants. But, at the very moment when all the couturiers and fashion editors have cried their new spring wares, when all the women's magazines lie open at the fashion pages, then is the time to stop and consider. Fashions can be taken in one's stride. The couturiers' "you must" can always be ramified. Lift the hem line on yesterday's suit, pin a bright flower on the lapel, wrap a bit of chiffon about the throat, and the effect is a good spring freshness which everyone enjoys.

Paris, New York and London to the contrary notwithstanding, good lines, becoming garments, good materials remain good for much more than one season, even when coronations sweep the world on a crest of new interest in clothes. Actually the faddish is never good style, and is usually much modified in really good wearing apparel. The truly fashion-wise woman is à la mode to a point, but she dominates her clothes.

The use of fashion to the intelligent, busy woman, who accepts her privilege of looking her best, is to give her the comfort and self-forgetfulness which free her from the petty annoyance of feeling ill-at-ease, or out of place. A modern business man who built up a considerable fortune from scratch once told his son that from the start, if scrimping had seemed necessary, he had scrimped last on food and clothes. "If you are worrying about how you look or what you are eating, you miss what is going on," he said. This modern Polonius has spoken for women as well as for men.

Let the spring freshet of fashion descend. The dikes of good sense can withstand all its shocks.

An American's Englishman

AMID the confusion of tariffs and treaties, trade conferences and insulary inclinations, Americans and Britons still can reflect on one phase of their relations that remains constant. Culturally they are more than cousins.

Underlying their happy and ever-increasing reciprocity is something deeper than culture in the ordinary sense of that word. And among those Britons who have contributed to this foundation of understanding between two great English-speaking nations, John Drinkwater earned a lasting reputation. Like Lord Charnwood's life of Lincoln, Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," reminded Americans that since the days of Burke, Pitt and Fox the best representative thought of Britain has felt very much at home with "the American dream."

It was "Abraham Lincoln" that brought Drinkwater fame, a not too great reward for an achievement which must have a lasting good effect on the mutual sentiments of two peoples. Drinkwater caught the American estimate of Lincoln accurately, and from the distance the Atlantic imposes made that estimate articulate with a poignancy that many of Lincoln's own countrymen had only felt before:

> This is the wonder, always, everywhere—
> Not that vast mutability which is event,
> The pits and pinnacles of change,
> But man's desire and valiance that range
> All circumstances, and come to port unspent.
>
> Agents are these events, these ecstasies,
> And tribulations, to prove the purities
> Or poor oblivions of our being. When
> Beauty and peace possess us, they are none
> But as they touch the beauty and peace of men, . . .

In Drinkwater's presence one felt that buoyancy which pervades any room wherein one positive and resonant personality makes it plain he refuses to regard life as a total tragedy. As he read his slighter verses, one who had felt the more serious urgencies back of his more ambitious undertakings sensed that here was a finished worker not only in the art of words but in that art of balancing work with play for living's sake.

NEWS COMES of a trial to determine whether a trailer is a house or an automotive accessory. This may be only the beginning of a startling number of revelations about trailers. First, it may be decreed a house; then someone may think up the idea of renting rooms in one and it will become a hotel. As soon as somebody tries hitching two or three together, it's time to stop before we find out they are a suburb.

Inside Mr. Priestley

Book News of the Day

IN MIDNIGHT ON THE DESERT (London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.; New York: Harper. $3), J. B. Priestley has returned to his best vein: that discursive, observant criticism and essay writing with which he began his career and which indeed brings him nearest to his ideal of what a writer should be. This ideal writer for Mr. Priestley is the eighteenth-century man of letters who could turn his hand to anything from an epigram to an epic. The eighteenth century was indeed the century of the essay. Fielding filled up his novels with essays, and poets—vide Pope—chose the designation for their poems.

But literature has retreated from the arts of generalization and revelation since that time and has become specialized. There has been a loss of intimacy and ease, and Mr. Priestley is one of those writers who suffer most from such a loss. Half the criticism that has been made of "The Good Companions"—and Mr. Priestley is very sensitive to criticism—was really a protest against his attempt to pass himself off as a tough and jolly fellow when we knew that was only the outside crust of him. In "Midnight on the Desert" we get something of the inside once more, and an intelligent man talking about himself is always interesting.

* * *

In a little hut on the Arizona desert he sits up late one night meditating before that most luxurious of all acts of destruction, the burning of a pile of unpublished and unusable manuscript. Of all sorrows known to authorship this is the most satisfying. But before he does the deed he discourses at large, largely about the problems of writers, but also of his life during the past year and his reaction to the American scene.

He is, he says, a restless fellow, often bored, wanting to get on to the next thing. He is a born escapist, yet travel increases his restlessness. "The sea makes me rather afraid and sad." The author of that classic line, "Would you rather have a glass eye or live in Manchester," Mr. Priestley is above all a maker of excellent phrases. Thus, "Arizona is geology by day and astronomy by night." The whole explanation of the farce of Hollywood on the one hand and its glamour on the other is the fact that it is "too far away from anywhere." A Garbo by being in Hollywood assumes the same kind of mystery which surrounds the Grand Lama in Lhasa.

* * *

Mr. Priestley has a genius for getting at the spirit of places. He is sympathetic and tolerant and yet preserves a shrewd insularity. He was much taken by the classless society among the cowboys of Arizona for which he would sacrifice gladly all the doctrines of Moscow and the equality-of-income theories of Bernard Shaw. His criticism of Hollywood, he fairly admits, is really a part of the general criticism the intelligent man makes about present capitalist society. "We can see that in films the man who controls the purse does not necessarily make a good leader, but why only in films?"

As a book of travel and rumination this should give pleasure to Europeans and Americans alike, and it is the least knowing and best-written book Mr. Priestley has done for years. V. S. P.

Wanted Immediately: A Good Stain Remover



Kung Hee Fat Toy

IT IS nearly midnight. The Chinese quarter is well illuminated by the lights which stream from restaurant doors and windows. Here and there a solitary resident walks quietly on his way, to bear a New Year greeting, or to pay his debts, for the Chinese must carry no obligations forward into another year.

In the middle of February it is not unpleasant to start the year afresh, with dishes of Yi-O-Gum and Joy-Gee-Guy and Sub-Gum-Go. It is not unpleasant to visit our hospitable Chinese friends, who live over the shops filled with porcelain teacups, jars of ginger, embroidered coats, slant-eyed dolls, nationalist magazines and "deities" of colored rag pasted on paper. The saucers of preserved fruits, sliced cocoanut and gum drops which they insist on sharing with us do not in the least impair our palate for the birds'-nest soup, the first course of our banquet.

In our favorite restaurant the waiters are solemn as clay Buddhas, their gray-brown faces inscrutable, their eyes narrowed with importance; their black heads, glossy as water, now bent for an order, now tensed for the journey to the kitchen. As we try to look offhand with our chopsticks, and a Chinese dignitary near us spills a shrimp or two, out of courtesy, a subdued commotion at the far end of the room suggests that the entertainment is to start.

For this we have been waiting, for Chinese music was announced in our invitation. Surely that is Lilly May leading the group of slim young girls in flowing, antique costume? But it can't be, for we saw her just a short time ago, in a sweater and skirt, with bananas protruding from her pocket, reading last Sunday's "funnies" on the steps of the post office. She must have a sister, an elder sister like a Sung painting, delicately tinted as almond blossoms, with a gentle, moon-shaped face, and eyes like moons of ebony.

Shall we hear the odes from the Shih King sung to the two-stringed violin, or the yang k'in, or the moon guitar? These demure maidens, peeping from under their heavily jeweled headdresses, might have inspired the T'ang poet who wrote:

> There are girls from Lo-yang in that door across the street,
> Some of them fifteen and some a little older,
> While their master rides a rapid horse with jade bit and bridle,
> Their handmaid brings them codfish on a golden plate.
> On the painted pavilions, facing their red towers,
> Cornices are pink and green with peach-bloom and with willow;
> Canopies of silk awn their seven-scented chairs;
> Rare fans shade them home, to their nine-flowered curtains.

In one of the playrooms of the quarter we have seen a moon guitar and a yang k'in, an ancient dulcimer with dozens of metal strings, with carved ivory bridges and disks over the sound holes. A boy tapped it melodiously with two slim, bamboo rods, while he chanted a tale of Olden Time, about a famous general who had no soldiers left in his army, and kept the enemy at bay by sitting outside his tent, nonchalantly playing, in his dramatic solitude, just such an instrument and thus giving the appearance of being amply guarded.

Remembering the yang k'in we have not noticed the saxophone enter, and suddenly all our hopes are shattered as a jazz orchestra blares its arrival on the platform, and our "girls from Lo-yang" fall into a "shuffle-off-to-Buffalo" tap routine. Lilly May's elder sister and her troupe have gone American, and the orchestra has not got the rhythm of jazz. It cannot last, we console ourselves, for midnight approaches, and the traditional dragon must have his traditional romp. Lo, he comes, with a swash and a swish and a swirl of his flowing body of striped silk, the folds of which part frequently revealing the determined youth beneath who supplies the tremendous motivating force.

His green, glass eyes roll ominously, magnificently, in the best Oriental manner conceivable, as he snatches at a bunch of carrots and a head of lettuce dangled before him on a string. His jaws reach ravenously, according to custom. His elaborate head covering quite properly resembles a vast accumulation of old hat trimmings—shells and beads and flowers and feathers—but there is something about his mask! Perhaps we imagine it. Perhaps the saxophone has given us that feeling, but it does seem as if the mask had just a little expression, just a little, of the Brobdingnagian faces that guard the roller coasters and "Puzzle Houses" of the amusement beach.

Faster and "furiouser" the dragon flings himself about, while his accompanists to all appearances go mad, pounding drums and clashing percussion instruments, louder and yet more loud, until a horrific din, designed to drive away all evil "spirits," coincides with the moment of the arrival of the New Year. The performers have finished their duty. The reverberations of the now inactive noise-makers are quickly drowned in the many voices raised in greeting, and, suppressing our sighs for the moon guitar and the yang k'in, we join in the chorus of "Kung Hee Fat Toy."

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Reciprocal Film Agreement"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in the Monitor a letter from Mr. D. M. Mack of London, "Reciprocal Film Agreement."

It seems strange that anyone from England, especially from London, should write a letter of this sort. He evidently hasn't the slightest conception of what he is talking about. If he would investigate the laws of his own country, he would find that in 1928 England passed a quota law against foreign pictures, which, of course, means those from America.

This law started at 7½ per cent and reached 20 per cent in 1936, which percentage refers to the amount of British-made product that had to be included in every foreign distributor's business each year in England. In other words, our American distributors in that market must now carry British pictures in their year's releases there amounting to 20 per cent of their total program. This also means that in order to get worth-while pictures to supply this quota, our companies have had to go into the production business abroad because the good English pictures are all made by producers who are also distributors and exhibitors, and their product is not available for quota purposes.

The quota in England is in addition to terrifically high taxes, duties, etc., that our companies are compelled to pay in order to carry on their business there. While such unfair barriers are being placed on American pictures in England, this market is wide open for the entrance and distribution of pictures from any country in the world, and most pictures are coming in under a decision of the Treasury Department whereby they don't even have to pay any duty.

English and all other pictures have the same chance in this market that any other product has, and if they cannot meet the competition here they must suffer, as our own domestic pictures suffer when they cannot meet the competition of high-grade products.

At the present time a committee appointed by the British Government has recommended that in March, 1938, when the present quota expires, they place a new quota on foreign pictures, this quota to be up to 50 per cent. In other words, one half of the pictures that are distributed by outside companies in England would have to be of British manufacture, and I imagine there would be a great howl raised in England if we applied such a quota law to English woolens or shipping in this country.

At the present time American motion picture companies are required to build up a rival business in England to their own product in order to carry on their legitimate sales in that country.

New York, N. Y. FREDERICK L. HERRON

'Mr. Ford and Collective Bargaining'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue printed in the letter column there appeared an anonymously signed letter under the caption, "Mr. Ford and Collective Bargaining," to which I wish to reply. My desire to offset such expressed bias, as I view it, urges me to do this.

The anonym in part says, "Suppose there are violence, bloodshed, casualties" (following in the wage of a sit-down strike), "are one's moral responsibilities fulfilled by waiting till that time and then condemning the sit-down technique?" My reply is, in such a case, the onus for such an unfortunate outcome should justly be placed on those whose jobs are dependent upon fostering ingratitude and inciting rebellion in the hearts and minds of misguided workmen for some conceived injustice.

To the college-trained and self-respecting man who works at small odd jobs, such as shoveling snow in winter and trimming shrubbery in the summer rather than accept public aid, the selfish attitude of the sit-down striker is hard to comprehend.

Perhaps 25 per cent of my profession would be glad to accept a job of even sweeping the floors in the factory where a minimum wage of $6 a day for a thirty-hour week was granted to the employees.

Indianapolis, Ind. RUSH P. CRAWFORD

Relief Funds for Rum Making?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The New York Herald Tribune reports that the United States has been manufacturing rum in the Virgin Islands since 1934, "the result of $2,500,000 work relief expenditure," and that preparation is being made to put it on the market in this country beginning April 15.

Americans should protest against being partners in the rum traffic, against using relief money for such purposes, against those compelled to accept relief being forced into such business, and against making rum manufacturers of American boys and barmaids of American girls. (MRS.) ANNA POWERS.

Westport N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Congress and the Far East

By Erwin D. Canham

[Excerpts From an Article in Americana]

A little over a year ago, the gentle and generous Filipinos presented some half-hundred members of Congress with a free trip to Manila and back. It was the most magnificent junket in legislative history. The party was headed by the convivial John Nance Garner, Vice-President of the United States, and it was tailed by some twenty newspapermen, of whom I was one.

It is more than a little doubtful exactly what the Filipinos thought they would get out of their investment. Of course, since they are such an amiable and grateful people, one can accept in part their protestations that it was all in appreciation of the third of a century's tutelage given by the United States. But there were more tangible desiderata. It was hoped, naturally, to make half-a-hundred friends of the Philippines. It was hoped to pave the way to a generous trade agreement, overturning the spartan tariff provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, securing a generous quota for sugar, and easing the stringency of the coconut oil excise tax. There were, also, such concrete goals as getting an appropriation to cover the "mark-up" in dollar value of the "gold" reserves which the Philippines had on deposit in the United States when the dollar was devalued. And of course, for ten years more, the islands' fate was to be in the hands of the American government. It would be good to have friends at court.

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Actually, this incredible Far Eastern junket—which traversed Japan and the treaty ports of China, as well as Hawaii—had a profound effect. It is but scant exaggeration to say that it persuaded some fifty members of Congress that the United States ought to get out of the Far East as fast as it can. . . .

As an outstanding convert, let me take that eminent Republican leader—perhaps ranking Number Two man of the House minority—Rep. Allen T. Treadway, of Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Treadway loyally followed the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations in all their policies. Time must have been when he believed that trade follows the flag, and vice versa. He would seem, in short, to be a natural-born expansionist. But not any more.

Shortly after his return to American shores, Mr. Treadway addressed his constituents in Pittsfield. He told them, in vivid terms, of the great distance in time, space, politics, and economics, from Massachusetts to Manila. And he warned them that the United States should accept no more responsibility for the Philippines, should withdraw from the Far East with utmost celerity. That is the view of a New England Republican.

Naturally, the Congressmen who came from constituencies whose products are allegedly competitive with Philippine things, had even sharper views. It is surprising in how many places sugar beets are grown or fats and oils produced. Rather, it is extraordinary how many Congressmen from these places have got themselves on the House Insular Affairs Committee.

I would not have you think, from a few adjectives in the foregoing, that I am an imperialist. I was convinced, as I junketed around the Orient, that a stable Far East will be promoted by a stable Philippines, which in turn is dependent upon a sound economy. The best insurance against undue Japanese penetration into the Philippines, I concluded, was for the United States to allow the Filipinos to retain a considerable part of that very small corner of the American market which they have had for these decades. . . .

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It seems to me that the Administration, too, takes some such general view. I do not think that President Roosevelt will give President Quezon by any means all that he asks for. . . . It would be next to impossible to get a very generous trade arrangement through Congress, if legislative action were needed. A compromise might be put into law, and I do not see how the job could be done under the Trade Agreements Act without legislation, since alteration in the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act would be required.

I have dwelt so long on the Philippine question because it is, after all, the tangible factor of American involvement in the Far East. And the conclusion is that Congress is fully prepared to let the islands go at any time; indeed, will have to be persuaded that a modified form of continued responsibility will be the safest and easiest policy in the end.

This represents a marked change from the views of Congress in the last decade. Then, you could easily find swashbuckling imperialism. Expansionists, brandishing the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Open Door doctrine in the other, would occasionally breathe fire on Capitol Hill. That sentiment has almost all gone, in so far as American territorial involvement in the Orient is concerned.

Our legislators, in short, are definitely against American overseas adventures. But they have yet to be convinced that the way to avoid such tragedy is to shake their heads clear of the sand and take constructive steps toward rational understanding and peace.